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AGRICULTURE.

PLOUGHING.

Midsummer is the best time to plough, when the only object is to improve the texture of the soil and to render it fertile. In dull bay weather those who have no bushes to cut may be well employed in ploughing up those acres that are now green with thin grass and weeds, but which bear too small a burthen to pay for mowing.

Every farmer has acres of land that he cannot easily make fertile with the manure from his barns and yards. He has them enclosed along with his fertile acres, and may as well put them to some use as to let them lie unproductive, while he is obliged to pay an annual tax for being the owner of the same. Such acres may be enriched by merely ploughing in what naturally grows upon them. And when they are ploughed in July or August they may be made to bear good winter rye. If rye is sown in August it will yield a great deal more feed for cattle in October than if it had been let alone; and the crop next year will be as good as if the cattle had not fed it.

In some former numbers of the Ploughman we reported some instances where rye had been sown annually in the same plat, without manure and with increasing harvests; but the land was ploughed and sowed in August, giving time for the green matter, ploughed in, to rot and afford nutriment to the growing grain. There may be many plats so well adapted to rye that annual harvests, or a harvest once in two years, may be realized. Will some of our farmers try the experiment?

But rye may be sown in August to furnish feed for cows and fatting cattle in autumn; and if the grain is not an object the green rye may be ploughed in before it heads in the spring, to enrich the land. Or the field may be planted if the owner can add some manure to the green crop.

In Massachusetts we have much plain land that is quite easily ploughed, and though it yields but a small crop the labor of raising the same is trifling compared with the labor of working strong clayed soils; and we ought to be content with smaller harvests than are expected by farmers who are at double the expense of tilling.

Strong clayey soils require strong teams for ploughing, and such soils are not to be meddled with when they are either wet or dry. When they are wet the plough turns the soil to bricks; and in a dry time it is not an easy matter to turn up the sod. We should not complain so much of our thin soils if we considered well the difficulty of managing soils of a different character. All may be made to produce something more than enough to repay the labor and the taxes.

It is to be considered by farmers that the pulverization of the soil is a most important operation. We use the plough, the harrow, and the cultivator for this purpose. Some farmers plough a field thrice before they sow their seed. This is done to break the sods and the lumps apart and to make way for the roots of new plants.

But ploughing in midsummer and burying all that is green beneath the furrows puts the soil in a state of fermentation. Every spear of grass, every weed and root, that is well buried by the furrow, soon begins to rot and to pulverize the soil that lies in contact with it. So that once ploughing in such cases is equal to twice ploughing when there is nothing green for the plough to cover.

On this principle we plough our green sward land in the spring, for planting. The later we turn a green sward furrow, for planting, the better, for there is then more green matter to be converted to manure, while at the same time this matter is loosening the soil by fermentation.

CARE OF PEACH TREES.

Our readers who have peach trees are advised to attend to them at this season of the year. The fly is now depositing her eggs near the roots of the tree in case nothing is found there to prevent.

Peach trees are annoyed by a variety of insects and grubs—some of them puncturing the bark of the trunk and of the limbs. Some are so diminutive as not to be seen by the naked eye—they work under the bark and probably infuse their poison into the sap. It is altogether probable that some of these minute invisible grubs are the cause of the yellows in the trees.

But the borer is the worm that is to be particularly watched at this time. Something should be applied to the trunks to prevent the entrance of grubs. A friend tells us he finds a wash made with ashes and lime to be a safeguard against borers. He applies this whitewash pretty thick on the trunks; it may be done with an old brush or a swab of cloth made fast to a handle.

TREATMENT OF HORSE MANURE. Fresh horse dung, when dried, contains about 2 3-4 per cent. of ammonia and other fertilizing salts; but when allowed to ferment, as it usually does in practice, it contains only about 1 per cent. of fertilizing salts, and loses besides, nearly 9-10ths of its weight. This gives some idea of the waste which generally attends the practice of neglecting this kind of manure on the farm. In order to prevent this waste, it is only necessary to throw the dung into a heap, under cover, and sprinkle a few handfuls of charcoal dust or plaster of Paris among it every few days, or if it becomes heated, to mix with it a few quarts of common salt. [American Agriculturist.

☞ We cannot agree with the agriculturist that this is the best mode of managing manure that comes from the horse stable. Indeed there are many better modes than he recommends.

This kind of manure heats excessively and burns sooner than that which is made on the farm. It soon turns white and becomes light and nearly worthless when it lies in loose heaps. Overhauling and heaping it up again does not prevent its heating.

When it is permitted to lie where it is made and to be trodden down close by the horses' feet it will not heat so much as to injure it; and it may lie there without wasting for six months in the summer season. But as soon as it is thrown up light it heats. It is better therefore to let it lie close till a short time before it is to be used, unless it can be mixed immediately with matter that needs to be warmed and added to increase the bulk of the manure heap.

The way to make the most of this kind of manure is to use it immediately to convert other matter that is cold and slow in coming to a state of fermentation. All our horse manure is wanted to be mixed with peat muck and tough sward sods that need additional heat. But if such matter is not found on the farm, there is always loam and sand enough to mix with and to cover up the heaps that are thrown from the horse stable; and instead of trying to cool this most valuable manure by throwing salt and plaster upon it, we ought to use its heat to warm other materials—or to preserve it by adding more bulky articles than those that are recommended. [Editor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

BORER AND PEACH WORM.

MR. EDITOR.—This is the time of year when all possessors of young Apple, Peach, and Quince trees, (the only kinds we believe subject) should be reminded of the ravages of the Borer, now busily at work: and readily detected by the chowder he emits at the root of the tree.

And here let us say, that white various alkali washes and coatings about the foot of the tree in the spring will prevent future multiplications, *nothing but instrumental violence* will or can reach the gnawing grub; he being always ensconced in gum, or under the bark and wood.

In the case of peach—he is always reached in a moment, even by a small boy with an awl, on any pointed instrument, being always fast under the bark; but keeping forces eternally at work, will nearly girdle a tree in a single summer; producing, of course, "the yellows," and other indications of "short life."

The Apple and Quince Borer goes deeper in the wood, and can be reached only by a good sized, flexible wire, driven forcibly up his pathway; sometimes to the distance of 4 to 6 inches. Now let each orchardist allot a boy to this work for a few hours each year, scraping the foot of the tree with a hoe if "mossy," and repeating the examination cursorily once or twice during warm weather, and we should hear less of "yellows," "short life," &c.

Indeed, we hold this whole matter of root-worm mischief totally within the bounds of *precentice*, and all at less expense than the price of one good Apple or Peach to a tree, yearly.

Boston, July 15, 1848.

THE COW—HER DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT.

Every domestic animal, like the cow, is to be regarded as by no means living in a state of nature. Like her mistress, she partakes of civilized life, and, of course, is subject to similar infirmities with the human race. The period she is with young, with her, is a state of indisposition, and every manager of cattle should bear this in mind, and treat her, during this time, with every attention and care. Her actual diseases are not, indeed, numerous, but they are frequently very severe, always having a tendency to premature birth in her offspring, and sometimes causing death to herself. Therefore, every precaution should be employed to prevent accidents of this kind, and the utmost attention paid to her diet, exercise, and in affording her wholesome air.

The diet of the cow, during the early stages of pregnancy, may not vary from the ordinary course; but at the end of three months, a portion of her food should be of a mild, emolient, and relaxing nature, such as potatoes, turnips, cabbages, the leaves and stalks of green corn, or any other vegetables which have a similar effect. The great point to be aimed at, is to keep her bowels regularly open, which, if not effected by her food, may be done by occasionally giving her the following dose:

Epsom salts, ½ of a lb.; saltpetre (nitre), 1½ oz.; cream tartar, ½ oz.; anise seed, ½ oz.; coriander seed; ½ oz.; fenugreek, ½ oz.

This medicine should be well mixed together and given to the cow in two quarts of whey, or water gruel, with a pint of ale or beer, and half a pint of molasses. Should not this open the body sufficiently, in 24 hours, it may be repeated. In the course of the operation, she may be supplied every few hours with drafts of warm water, or thin gruel. Should the cow be in a fat, or high condition, and show symptoms of fever, it will be proper to bleed her before the medicine is given; but if she be low in flesh, and impoverished in blood, bleeding should be dispensed with.

Air and exercise are absolutely necessary to the cow, as well as to other animals, and indeed, they are of such importance to her, that she cannot continue long, in a perfect state of health, without fully enjoying them. They wonderfully assist nature in its operations, by promoting the necessary secretions and evacuations, which are always useful to the preservation of health. Precaution should be observed, however, with cows highly fed, as the warmth of their food, with exercise, promotes perspiration, and shortly afterwards, if they are suffered to remain in the open air, exposed to raw, chilly winds, or if they are allowed to drink as much cold water as their inclinations sometimes crave, their whole system will often immediately be chilled, from which cause a violent cold is liable to ensue.

The most predominant symptoms of the latter complaint, are, a violent shivering or shaking of the extremities; the hair stands erect; and a sudden loss, or deficiency, of milk takes place, with want of appetite, followed by a purging, which soon stops. Shortly after, the animal generally becomes very costive; her ears, horns, and extremities are cold; her pulse feeble; and she will appear low and languid, having but little inclination to move or stir; but as the disease advances, if not checked, her pulse will beat quick and strong; her body will become hot; her mouth frothy and clammy, attended with thirst; and a heaving, or quick motion, will be perceived in her flanks. If her lungs are affected, a cough is often the consequence.

In the early stage of the cold, if the cow be in good condition, from one to two quarts of blood may be taken from her; but if she is low, and lean in flesh, from a pint to a quart will be sufficient. Should the disease be far advanced, attended by a strong quick pulse, double the quantity of blood may be taken. After bleeding the cow, give a dose of the following medicine (milk warm,) mixed in two quarts of water gruel, to which has been added half a pint of molasses and a pint of warm beer, or ale:—

Epsom salts, ½ of a lb.; saltpetre (nitre,) ½ oz.; cream tartar, ½ oz.; salt of tartar, ½ oz.; powdered ginger, ½ oz.

This medicine acts as a gentle stimulus, and causes the bowels to relax, which is highly necessary, in order to prevent costiveness and fever; or if fever has already taken place, it will be the means of stopping its progress. The diet of the cow should consist of very thin, warm water gruel, and a mash made of malt and bran. In six or eight hours after taking the last named dose, the following powders may be given, twice a day, mixed in a quart of water gruel and a pint of ale, until the disease is removed:—

Saltpetre, 3 drachms; salt of tartar, ½ oz.; powdered valerian, ½ oz.; anise seed, ½ oz.; powdered liquorice, ½ oz.; pounded juniper berries, ½ oz.; powdered tumeric, ½ oz.; mustard seed, ½ oz.; powdered camphor, 1½ drachms.

[American Agriculturist.

RUSSIAN WHEAT. The greatest competitor with the United States, for supplying the world with bread, is Russia. It is estimated on good authority, that the quantity of wheat annually exported from Russian ports, averages 20,000,000 of bushels.

WATERING THE TOPS OF NEWLY TRANSPLANTED TREES.

Some time since an article appeared in the Horticulturist on this subject, recommending the practice of wetting the tops instead of the roots of shrubs or trees, newly transplanted, and which were likely to fail from a want of vitality.

We have had occasion to make trial of this the present season, and can fully commend it to such as have the patience to follow it up. In one case our subject was a rose imported from Paris, and much injured by long packing. It was besides poorly provided with roots, and would have been doubtful if only removed a rod from its place of growth. It has been covered with a barrel having one head, during the day, which has been removed at night, for some four weeks. Night and morning the top has been wet, during the whole time. It is now pushing forth shoots, and the barrel with one head has been replaced by one without any—and which may soon be dispensed with altogether. It will do little good to wet the tops, without shading; otherwise they are soon dried. The process must be continued till new leaves are pushed forth. [Prairie Farmer.

THE STRIPED BUG.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On examination I found that my vines had got up finely; but those destructive little bugs seemed determined to eat them all up. But I am rather too quick for them, for I knew them of old, among the rugged Alleganies, and I do know just how to get rid of them. I dislike them so much I mean to tell everybody how to do it, and give some reasons why I think my way to destroy them so much the best. I smash the little plagues between my thumb and finger, all that I can find of them.—Reader, thou may laugh at it, but it is the best way, and I will tell thee why in the course of this communication; and if thou wilt do as I do, thou wil find it so.

My rule is to watch the first appearance of the broad thick leaf, and to look carefully under each one of them; for in the first place, as the vines begin to come out, they will not be very plenty, and they may be easily all killed; and every one that you kill then you will be the means of checking the progress of reproduction, for in the course of 48 hours up to 5 days, or perhaps longer, many of the females will be filled with hundreds of eggs, that it may be easily ascertained will hatch and be ready to fly in 48 hours more. So rapidly do they go on increasing, that if you let them get the start of you they will soon start your vines clear out of the world. The best time to kill them is in the morning before sunrise; then go over them again after dinner—then again after sunset.—This may seem like a tedious process; but one man can govern a patch of ground sufficiently large to supply any one family, in an hour; or if he has a family or servants, they can all help—or if the good lady of the house loves good melons, or even squashes and cucumbers, as well as I do, she will hazard the soiling of her fingers a little for the sake of feasting on these good things. But without pains and persevering industry from some source, these luxuries will not come. If this process is rigidly followed up, and at the same time all the care taken to help out all the weak plants, remove all the grass or weeds, and all coarse lumps of dirt, and fertilize the soil by using such kinds of manure as is necessary, in a very few days your vines will be out of the way of the bugs entirely.

There is another advantage in this course—that is, you very often find some destructive worm; and if so, let them have the same sauce—out with them. If you have more vines than you can manage in this way, you may sometimes get some help from the toads, by placing boards around your vines, so that they cannot get out—then invite in the toads, and if necessary go after them and bring them; they will destroy the worms, and perhaps the bugs, better than you can. O. E. BOWEN.

Blue Island, Ill., June 1848. [Ibid.

CROPS IN WISCONSIN. The Milwaukie Daily, Wisconsin, says—"We learn from every country in the state, in the north, south, west, and centre, that the prospect of the harvest of spring-grown crops is the most favorable ever known.—The corn this year will be equal to the best in Texas. The weather has been just right to bring oats, corn, potatoes, wheat, &c., to perfection. The winter wheat will not be so abundant as last year to the acre, but it is anticipated that the *quality* may be equally good, and as a great deal more has been sown, we shall send more wheat to market."

The wheat harvest is mostly over in this neighborhood, and a better one for quality, has not been cut for several years. The quantity too, is a full average. [Scioto (Ohio) Gazette.

THE POTATO ROT. We regret to find that this disease has made its appearance in this vicinity, earlier than last year, and thus far with greater virulence. Several fields of those early planted we have seen, upon which the fatal blight in the vines has made rapid progress this week. The season has been one of those until the prevalence of the rot, uniformly favorably to this esculent, the weather having been cool and wet. [Newburyport Herald.

GASES. In breathing air we use the oxygen, and send it out carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than the atmosphere, and sinks, passing into plants and vegetables.

Carbonic acid gas also exists in great quantities in some caves and valleys, rendering them incapable of supporting life, and this property has often been attributed to some plants, as upas, &c.

Hydrogen gas is one-fourteenth the weight of air, and has peculiar properties. It is so light, and the particles so minute that it is difficult to make a substance that will contain it, and it is found to be retained in balloons better by mixing it with carbon, making carburetted hydrogen.

THE PINE DISTEMPER. The Mobile Herald says, that the disease which is destroying the pine forests of the Carolinas, has made its appearance in Baldwin Co. It exhibits some singular phenomena. Occasionally it proceeds in a straight line, destroying not only the full grown trees, but the small shoots just springing up. Then again it goes into circles, leaving trees in the intermediate spaces sound and vigorous.—The trees die just as though they had been girdled. The leaves wither and fall off, and the trunk soon runs to decay.

TO STOP BEES FROM FIGHTING. I am a peace man, and a teetotaller, and will make known the best use to which spirits can be applied. Put a little alcohol, or almost any kind of spirits, on the bottom boards around and under the hive of beligerent bees, and it will allay their fury like a charm. Having heard of this remedy, I was induced to try it, and I found it a "fixed fact." [Ohio Cultivator.

CLEANING TREES. Trees and Vines which are kept the cleanest, bear the best; like the human body, the pores of their skin become clogged with dirt, and retain gasses which should escape. Trees, the bark of which has been scraped and scrubbed, become more thriving, and more vigorous.

FLOUR FROM NEW WHEAT. We are indebted to Mr. S. Mercer, of Mercer's Mills, Onondsga Hollow, for a bag of superior flour manufactured from new wheat, raised on the farm of Calvin Jackson of Onondsga. Mr. Mercer is entitled to the credit of being the first in the market with new flour, and a most beautiful article is the specimen which he has presented to us.—[Syracuse, N. Y., Star.

TIME FOR CUTTING WHEAT. The appearance, or condition, indicating the proper time for cutting wheat, depends on the variety. Thus, when the grain of red wheat can be squeezed between the thumb and finger, without any moisture being forced from it, cutting may always be safely commenced; for it is never better than when harvested in this state. and if cut later, the wheat is seldom so good in quality; besides serious losses are sometimes sustained, in consequence of high winds when it is allowed to arrive at a riper state. The white varieties should stand somewhat longer than the red before they are cut.

With respect to the color of the straw, as a sign of maturity, experience has shown, that, if in a healthy state, the ear generally ripens before the straw: the yellowness of the chaff and upper parts of the straw indicates that the crop is fit to cut; and the uniform yellow color of the straw, shows that the crop has arrived at maturity, and, if suffered to stand in the field, the kernels are liable to be shaken out by the wind.

[American Agriculturist.

POISONOUS PROPERTY OF BRINE. It is not to be wondered at that your pigs should be suffering, if, as you state, "a portion of brine got mixed with their wash," and they partook of the same. We have the authority of the late celebrated veterinarian, Mr. Youatt, for stating that "the brine in which pork or bacon has been pickled is poisonous to pigs;" and that "several cases are on record in which these animals have died in consequence of a small quantity of brine having been mingled with the wash, under the mistaken impression that it would answer the same purpose and be equally beneficial as the admixture of a small quantity of salt." [Albany Cultivator.

GAPES IN CHICKENS. A writer in the Ohio Cultivator, recommends the following remedd for this disease in chickens: "Steep lobelia any red pepper in hot (not boiling) water, and mix the food with this liquor as strong as they will eat it, until the chickens *gape* "for certain." It is both a preventive and a remedy. We tried it to see if it would kill some hopeless chickens, but they would live in spite of it, and now we have no trouble with this disease.

Cause of the gapes in Chickens. The cause of this disease is stated to be the use of filthy, sour diet, and drinking from dirty puddle water, with putrid decaying substances. The symptoms are gaping, coughing, and sneezing, dullness and inactivity, ruffled feathers, and loss of appetite. [Me. Farmer.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF REV. DR. SNELL, NORTH BROOKFIELD, JUNE 27, 1848.

The pastor with the early object of his earthly affections, the partner of his toil and success, the sharer of his joys and sorrows, led the family to the house of God, escorted by the Sabbath school children, who voluntarily strewed flowers by the way before them.

The spacious house was crowded to overflowing, while every window below was filled from without. Many clergymen from different parts of the State were present, and former residents of the town came hundreds of miles, to greet once more their old friends and venerable pastor on this joyous occasion.

The sermon, was from Acts xxvi. 22, 53 — Many things of a deeply interesting character, both as touching the progress of society and the workings of a special providence, were brought out.

The pastor of by-gone generations, in fresh and vigorous old age, stands almost the sole representative of his cotemporaries, as though the years had entered into covenant to sweep over, and leave him to guide the children's children of his early parishioners.

The last male member of his church, as it was at the time of his settlement, was laid in his bed of dust fourteen years since; and the sister of this one is the only surviving female of the church at that period. Only one couple are now living who were in the marriage state at the time of his location, and only three males and seven females in town who were heads of families then.

On a territory where lived eight families, in as many houses, are now sixty-five dwellings with one hundred families. In the place of 30 or 40 copies of a single newspaper which came into the town at that time, there are now 342 newspapers, weeklies and dailies, with 52 different titles, and monthlies enough to make the number more than 1400 per month. But, remarks the speaker, the flood is too great for intellectual vegetation.

After fifty years of study, and after having written sermons to the amount of several bushels, he found more matter yet untouched than he did when he had preached only six months. He did not therefore feel the need of preaching philosophy or history, or any species of moonshine, in order to supply his hearers with fresh material.

He had preached on fifty-one Thanksgiving occasions in that town, and had written for the purpose forty-eight sermons; and as a worthy example of attendance on public worship, a gentleman was then present who had heard fifty of those discourses.

The speaker had preached some sermons the second time, when not an individual was in the congregation who listened to them at first; and what was a little amusing, he had been complained of for personality in sermons which were written *before the complainer was born.*

The number removed by death, during Dr. S.'s ministry, is 925; the number of marriages solemnized, 364; and, among others, that of a young man, at the marriage of whose *great grand-father* he officiated. The church had been called in counsel in 136 instances, 129 of which he had attended in person. Of the 2,610 Sabbaths in fifty years, he had been able to preach 2,596.

The speaker was aware that he was thought by some, if not by most, as very much behind the times; and he was himself sure that he had not kept up with the cantering part of the community. He was still retarded, by holding fast to the propriety of discipline and good government and good order in the famiy, the school, and the State.

After the exercises in the church, which were enriched by music, in use fifty years since, and in which the grey-headed men of the congregation could join with heart and voice, the immense concourse repaired to a beautiful grove which skirts the village, where a collation, ample, and tastefully arranged, was waiting the multitude. After the removal of the cloth, and an appropriate address from the President of the day, Amasa Walker Esq., sentiments and short speeches followed; mostly from the fathers in the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. PIERCE of Brookline, stated, that four of the seven ministers in the State, who had celebrated their jubilee, were present, and he could give no reason why a fifth was not there, as he expected; unless, because he had recently married a wife, and therefore could not come.

Dr. FISKE of New Braintree, informed the audience that Dr. Snell was his successor as candidate in North Brookfield; and had it not been for the good sense of some judicious persons in the parish, he should have been the pastor, instead of Dr. Snell. It was now evident, that a wise Providence had presided over the decision; for had Dr. Snell been settled in New Braintree, and himself in North Brookfield, both might have been in the circle of pastoral rotation, long since.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., nephew of Dr. Snell, (the mother of Mr. Bryant was own sister of Dr. Snell,) was also present on this occasion. [Abridged from the Puritan.

[* Dr. P. also stated, that in the contiguous Parishes, South Brookfield, North Brookfield, and New Braintree were three ministers, the average of whose age is 76 years, 4 months, and 4 days; and what is equally remarkable is, that each of them lives with the wife of his youth.

He recently called on the Rev. Mrs. Pope, of Spencer, a neighboring Town, whom, though in her 94th year, he found making cheese.

In a few minutes, she repeated a Hymn of five stanzas, written on the death of the Rev. Amos Adams, of Roxbury, who expired, 5 October, 1775. Not a member of the family had heard her repeat a line of it before. So that it lay in the store house of her memory, seventy two years, and was recalled by seeing the pastor of the lady, who wrote the Hymn.

After mentioning these and other kindred facts, he begged leave to close with the following sentiment:

"North Brookfield, and the adjoining region, whose soil, cultivation, and air, with the blessing of the Lord of the harvest, cause the trees of the Lord to bear fruit in old age." [Christian Register.

CANAL AROUND THE FALLS OF ST. MARY. —The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, "that another effort is to be made for the construction of this great work, the connecting link in the navigation of the great chain of lakes. Mr. Felch, Senator from Michigan, has submitted a report from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been previously referred a petition of the citizens of Detroit, asking for the right of way, and the grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the Falls, and the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan in relation to the same. The report recommends the cession of the right of way asked for, and the grant of 500,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of the canal. What action Congress will finally take upon this subject remains to be seen."

The Concord Statesman, speaking of the general enthusiasm existing in New Hampshire in regard to Railroads, says, 'it is somewhat amusing to see men who, a few years ago, would have gone ten miles out of their way to kick a railroad, and who religiously believed, or professed to believe that they could not be built without a violation of the Constitution, and imminent danger to the rights of the people; now rushing into every conceivable project that can be got up.

The receipts of the post office department for the last fiscal year, were $2,572,902. The portions of the Union paying most largely, New York, $494,756; Pennsylvania $252,176; Massachusetts $218,200; District of Columbia $179,390; Ohio $158,869; Virginia $92,292; Maryland $81,656; Louisiana $63,522; Connecticut $63,156; Maine 59,439; Georgia $55,858; Kentucky $53,632; Illinois $22,239; South Carolina $50,373; Alabama $19,602; Indiana $43,318; Missouri $41,505; New Hampshire $40,679.

MECHANIC ARTS.

MATTRESSES OF COTTON AND OF WOOL.

During the hot part of the season, and, indeed, during the whole year, there is no bed more conducive to health than what is called a mattress. The best of these are made of hair so prepared as to be elastic, and to keep that elasticity for a long time. Some are made of the long moss that grows on the trees in the southern forests, but these soon become compressed, and lose their elasticity. Recently, cotton has been used for this purpose; and still more recently, wool has been recommended. We made mention of the fact that wool had been recommended for mattresses, in our last. We shall now give such information as we have respecting the preparation of both articles for bedding, in order that those of our readers who wish to give them a trial may have something to guide them in their operations.

COTTON BEDS. In the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for 1844, we find cotton recommended for beds, on the strength of a communication published in the 'Jackson Southron.' The writer says that the considerations which recommend this kind of bed, are superior cleanliness; vermin will not abide in it; there is no grease in it, as in hair or wool; it does not get stale, and acquire an unpleasant odor, as feathers do, to eradicate which it is often necessary to put them in an oven and have them re-dried; moths do not infest it as they do wool and feathers; it does not pack, and become hard, as moss does; nor does it become dry, and brittle, and dusty, as do hay, straw, or husks.

It is cheap, and the most easy and healthful bed of any, and possesses, over feathers, the advantage that it does not cause that lassitude and inertia produced by sleeping upon the latter.

Another writer makes the following statements, founded, as he says, on his own experience.

COST OF A HAIR MATTRESS. They are generally sold by the pound, from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound—thirty or forty pounds will cost from fifteen to twenty dollars.

WOOL. Forty pounds of wool at thirty cents, will be twelve dollars—ticking and labor of making will add to this cost."

FEATHERS. Forty pounds at thirty cents, is twelve dollars—ticking and labor will bring it up to from fifteen to twenty dollars.

MOSS MATTRESSES. Ready made, twelve dollars.

COTTON. Thirty pounds of cotton at eight cents per pounds, two dollars and forty cents—twelve yards of ticking, at a shilling per yard, two dollars—labor, thread, &c., two dollars and seventy five cents—total, seven dollars and fifteen cents.

In point of cheapness, says he, the cotton is far preferable; in durability, it is equal, if not superior to any of them. Six years' use of them convinces me of the fact.

MODE OF MAKING. The mode proposed for making them, is to take layers of cotton batting and place them between envelopes of calico or muslin. An improvement has been suggested of gumming or glazing each side of these layers, as the wadding for cloaks is prepared. A patent has been taken out for making them with a layer of hair between the battings.

WOOLEN MATTRESSES. In the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, of the doings of last year, (1847) we find a communication from Mr. Ancrum, of Ashley, Pike County, Missouri, on wool mattresses. He is quite enthusiastic on the subject. He observes, that the human species are obliged to repair, by sleep and repose, the fatigues of the body, every sixteen hours, at least, so that even the laborious pass more than a third part of their lives in bed; the idle, fashionable and luxurious, and women, nearly half their time; and children, in health, sleep most of their time; therefore it is of the utmost consequence what kind of bed we lie upon. The harder the bed, in reason, the healthier we are. Wool mattresses give this hardness and firmness, at the same time yield sufficiently to the pressure of our bodies, and form an agreeable and luxurious bed, and wool does not make marks on the skin, or relax as other bedding.—All great men, warriors, heroes, &c., who have made any noise in the world, from Charles XI to Napoleon, always slept upon a hard bed.—People may be convinced of the impropriety of lying long in soft beds, by knowing that a sound man, in one night of seven hour's sleep, generally perspires fifty ounces avoirdupois or four pounds troy weight. This we cannot wonder at since there are above three hundred thousand millions of pores in the body of a middle sized man, and that in the last hours of sleep one per spires most. Hence the impropriety and the weakness of lying too long in a soft bed, and the necessity of lying on a compartively hard and elastic bed, such as a wool mattress.

In France, wool mattresses are generally adopted, consequently you never meet with a bad bed there. I have travelled all over France, and never met with a bad bed—and a very recent and intelligent traveller mentions, on his removal from England to France, that he found the French beds delicious, because the bed are wool matresses.

MODE OF MAKING WOOL MATTRESSES. The first thing to constitute a good, healthy bed is, that it must be absolutely flat, therefore all bedsteads should have wooden slats instead of sacking, which always forms and gives a hollow.—The wool is carded (into bats) and all knots and extraneous matter taken out. The great point is to make it thick enough. The best bed I ever slept in had sixty pounds of wool in it, but the bed was of a very large extra size. Half that quantity will make a common bed, but if you wish to lie luxuriantly and yet hard, do not stint the wool; it lasts forever. The wool carded and a few pounds added, and the bed is sweet and new.

We think it would be an improvement on Mr. Ancrum's system of making wool beds, to form them as recommended above in making cotton beds—viz, have a layer of cloth between the layers of wool batting, and perhaps a stitch put through occasionally to keep the wool in its place and prevent its crowding or packing together.

Wool is cheap this year and it is a favorable time, for those who have the article to spare, to try the experiment. [Me. Farmer.

THE WEAR OF CAST IRON RAILS.

I have had an opportunity of ascertaining in the case of a railroad over which 200,000 tons weight were conveyed annually, during a period of eighteen years, (comprising the carriages and their loadings of coals in one direction, viz.: 150,000; and the empty wagons only in the other, viz.: 50,000 tons,) that the mechanical waste from attrition was 1 lb. in every lineal foot of rail, (2 lbs. of foot of way,) or thereabouts, in the course of the time named, which is 587 lbs. per mile of road per annum, the rails being cast from cold-blast pig iron. It may not be generally known, but I believe it to be true, that there is no chemical waste going on with rails in regular use, a certain degree of heat, occasioned by the loads passing over them, prevents oxidation. The wear of hot blast cast-iron rails will be considerably greater, and by breakage still more; it is, indeed, a very difficult matter to assign to them a competent weight and strength; one half more metal, would, I much doubt, scarcely be sufficient for the purpose. I do not think it has yet been satisfactorily shown what the loss in weight, by wear, of malleable iron rails is, but it cannot fail to be considerably less than that of cast-iron. It is, indeed, a fact well known, and supported by theory, that the more highly iron is wrought, and the purer it is rendered, by being purged of earthy dross in the transmutation from the crystaline to the fibrous state, the stronger and more durable it will be, whether as regards its subjection to the action of fire, to attrition, or mechanical stress, in the character of engine grate bars, wagon way-rails, tie bars, &c. [Thompson's Collier Inventions and Improvements.

THE WATER WORKS. The City Council, with the Water Commissioners, Engineers, and a number of the principal contractors, visited the several unfinished sections on the upper line of the works yesterday. The first point visited was the Gate House at the Lake. This has been a work of great labor. The foundation is securely laid, and rapid progress is making in the erection of the structure, which rests on pile heads driven into quickstands. The water in front of this house is about 25 feet in depth, running abruptly down to a depth of 80 feet, a short distance out. This house presents a beautiful specimen of masonry. At several points around the Lake, it was noticed that the Commissioners had caused to be erected dams and heavy embankments of earth and gravel to shut out the stagnant water from marshes and foul meadows, which must add greatly to the purity of the water. The brick conduit from the Lake to the Brookline reservoir is all laid with the exception of a few short sections in deep cuts and quicksands, not exceeding in all a mile in length; all of which will be finished in the month of August.

The most important parts of the unfinished work are the arch and stone bridge, the high embankment, the gate chamber and culverts, at Charles River, Newton Lower Falls, all of which are in a good state of forwardness, as is also the puddle bank, &c. The bridge is now nearly ready for the syphon, the laying of which will soon be commenced, from the gate house to the puddle bank on the opposite side of the river.—The bridge is one of the finest specimens of masonry in the country, and is worth a journey to Newton to see.

We congratulate the Commissioners and the contractors in the progress they are making in this great work. They have encountered and overcome almost insurmountable difficulties; the most troublesome of which were those caused by water and quicksands. On a great portion of the upper division of the work, as soon as the operators came down to grade, they were instantly flooded with water, which had to be removed by powerful steam pumps, before the conduit could be laid. Such is now the progress of the work that we see no reason to prevent the water being let into the city *within ninety days.*

The City Council, with the Commissioners, will visit the Brookline Reservoir and the works in that vicinity, on Thursday afternoon next.—This branch of the work, it is understood, is in rapid progress. [Transcript.

BUSINESS IN LAWRENCE. The Lawrence Courier says:—'The Atlantic Corporation, in covering the walls erected under their contract, will lay 4 1-2 acres of slate, and 14 acres of plastering. They are now paying out at least $30,000 per month.

The Round House, building by the Boston and Maine Railroad Company, is to be one of the largest of the kind in the country. It is 134 feet 8 inches in diameter, and is intended to accommodate 16 locomotive engines.

There will probably be more brick laid in Lawrence this season, than in the whole of the counties of Middlesex and Essex, (omitting Lowell). Independent of the brick buildings there are a large number of wooden buildings going up, of a decidedly better construction and finish than those built last year and the year before.

Among the mechanics there is no lack of employment. There is even a demand for masons, which will probably continue through the season.

The work on the dam is advancing finely, and it is anticipated that it will be finished, in good shape, before autumn.

The machinery is going into the Atlantic Mill, the Bay State Mills and the large Machine Shop. The Bay State Mills are already at work on shawls, broadcloths and cassimeres, and have turned out quite a variety of splendid shawls, and a piece or two of broadcloths, vestings, and pantaloons stuffs. Almost any number of girls would now find employment in the mills of the Bay State Company.'

BENTZ'S UNBRANNING MACHINE. During the last sixty days, L. A. Spalding, miller, of this place, has been engaged putting up a model machine for unbranning wheat—that is, to strip the berry of the outer coating or bran, before grinding it. Yesterday ten bushels of wheat was submitted to the process, and the result equals the expectations of the discoverer. It is now no longer theory, and is one of the most important discoveries of the age,—adding as it does, at least twelve and a half per cent. to the value of the wheat crop of the country,—and if brought to bear on the whole wheat and rye raised in the United States, would save at least thirteen millions of dollars per annum. On flour, manufactured for market, the saving will be enormous, and no flouring mill, as now arranged, can compete with one having this improvement. The advantages are too great to be stated in a brief paragraph, which we pen merely to call public attention to the fact, that such a machine is in operation in Lockport, and the only one ever used in any mill.

The advantages are—1st. Full twelve and a half per cent. more flour 2d. Flour of better quality. 3d. Not so liable to sour or injure in a hot climate. 4th. Less offal.

We are informed that the apparatus sufficient for a mill having eight run of stone, will cost inside of five hundred dollars—exclusive of the right to use it. Such machinery is now in course of construction in the Big Mill in this village, and we are told it will be ready for use in the course of a few weeks. [Lockport, N. Y., Courier.

SAND. It was the remark of a sage, "do not despise small things." How true is this expression when used in reference to the dust beneath our feet. Liebig has placed glass as one of the revolutionisers of the world—a great agent in the cause of civilization. Glass cannot be made without sand. Our castings, the finest and most mighty, are moulded in sand, and even the metals could not be reduced from some of their ores without sand as a flux. In copper smelting, glass is formed to dissolve the iron which is formed in the copper ore, so as to leave pure copper,—hence to sand we owe the possession of the metals. The blacksmith uses sand to effect the welding of his pieces of malleable iron; and in the reduction of some iron ores sand is indispensable.

TO REMOVE RUST FROM FINELY-POLISHED STEEL. Rub the spots with any kind of soft animal fat, and lay the articles by, wrapped in thick paper for two or three days; then, after cleaning off the grease with a piece of soft flannel, rub the spots well with powdered rotten stone and sweet oil, after which, the polish may be restored by rubbing with powdered emery on a soft leather; and the process may be finished with finely powdered chalk, or magnesia.

GREAT STEAM HORSE. We saw at the depot on Tuesday morning, a very large and beautifully constructed locomotive, called the "Dorchester," made for the Old Colony Railroad. It was built at the shops of the Springfield Car and Engine Company, and cost $9000. Its weight is estimated at 22 tons, and is the first twelve wheel locomotive, of its style of construction, that has been made in the United States. The four driving wheels are in the centre, and are of equal size, so that the machine will run as well one way as the other. Its capacity of draft is calculated to be equal to 100 cars with 600 tons burthen. It is a grand machine, in size and construction, and reflects credit on the mechanics of Springfield. This is the first locomotive turned out by the Car and Engine Company.

[Springfield Republican.

WASH FOR BUILDINGS.—The following recipe was sent by a gentleman of New Orleans to his friend in Philadelphia, who writes that the wash was satisfactorily tested upon the roof of the Phoenix foundry, in that neighborhood. It is not only a protection against fire, but renders brick work impervious to water. The basis is lime, which must first be slacked with hot water in a tub to keep in the steam. It should then be passed, while in a semi-fluid state, through a fine seive. Take six quarts of the fine lime, and one quart of clean rock salt for

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1848.

William Buckminster, Editor

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The political campaign has commenced in earnest and most of the political papers have taken sides, advocating the interests of Gen. Taylor, or of Gen. Cass. But in some of the States leading papers are in favor of setting aside what are called regular nominations, and starting new candidates.

Indignation meetings have been holden in several places expressing strong dislike of the candidates on each side, and family battles have been as bitter as any that are waged against adversaries of long standing. In New York the democratic party is much divided, and that division of it which is in favor of limiting slavery within its present bounds seems much the strongest; its members are called "the barnburners." They have proceeded so far as to nominate a new candidate for the Presidency —and ex-President Van Buren is their choice. A general meeting, however, is to be held at Buffalo on the ninth of August to determine who is to be supported by the opponents of the extension of slavery. To this meeting all the opponents of Gen. Cass from all the States are invited.

In Massachusetts some of the democratic papers refuse to hoist the name of Gen. Cass on the ground of his opposition to the Wilmot Proviso. Among these are the democratic papers published at Dedham and Taunton.

The whigs, too, have much trouble in their household—they have had a large meeting of the disaffected at Worcester, and a number of the whig papers of Massachusetts refuse to go fat Gen. Taylor —the number is stated to be five. It has been proposed by some of them to meet in convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August to favor the election of Mr. Van Buren. The New York Tribune, an able and leading whig paper, is much disappointed in the dropping of Mr. Clay, and stands yet aloof on the nominations. It insists on knowing more of the sentiments of Gen. Taylor before hoisting his flag.

Yet notwithstanding these breaks in the two parties, it is pretty certain that one or the other of the two leading candidates will be chosen—either Gen. Taylor or Gen. Cass will be inducted into the White House, and the most that can be now done by the electors will be to choose between them. It is not always no easy matter to unite 20 millions of people in the business of electing rulers, and the most that can be done by the masses is to take their choice of two evils. The delegates of four or five States will find it an easy matter to set aside nominations made by thirty States. In all free countries there will very naturally be formed *two* parties —the *ins* and the *outs*, and the great body of the people are obliged to join the one or the other unless they mean to throw away their votes. It is not possible that more than two parties of any considerable strength can long exist in any political sense.

It is exceedingly gratifying to numerous individuals, to have their own way; but in politics, it is not convenient for upwards of twenty millions to be entirely satisfied. Some must yield to the wisdom, or the caprice of others, and if a majority is not to rule, republics must come to a stand, and kings or dictators must be permitted to assume the reins and lead us where they will.

The people of thirty large States cannot well assemble in one body to nominate rulers, and if they could, they would not all agree. They are obliged to delegate their authority to agents, and the acts of such agents are morally binding on their constituents unless fraud or mistake can be shown.

Some of the leading northern men on the whig side have written letters approving highly of the nomination made by the general national caucus at Philadelphia. The Hon. John Davis of Worcester and the Hon. D. P. King of Danvers have both written and their letters have been published in the political papers. Mr. King is as warmly opposed to the extension of slavery as any Member of Congress known, and he was one of the very few (14) who refused to vote for the 50,000 troops to invade Mexico. The Hon. Mr. Ewing of Ohio has also written in favor of supporting Gen. Taylor. And a letter is published this week with the signature of the Hon. Mr. Smith, Member of Congress from Indiana, expressive of his approval of the Philadelphia nomination. Mr. Smith was the favorite candidate of Mr. Giddings, of Mr. Palfrey, &c., for Speaker of the House, at the time when Mr. Winthrop was chosen—but Gen. Taylor seems not to be a favorite of the party that was then for Mr. Smith.

We should not wonder or lament that numerous candidates are named for the first office in our extensive Republic. The wonder, is that so few are brought forward. An inexperienced stranger would hardly believe that a million of voters could unite on one candidate, when we have a host of others quite as well qualified for office. But this unity arises from the necessity of the case. It is felt that nothing can be accomplished in council, or in the field, without united action. One Senator, in a body of forty only, must act in concert with others, or he will not succeed in his favorite measures.—And at last he must submit to amendments of his own wisdom, or to additions made to the same, if he would prevail.

Majorities must finally govern, and people who are unwilling to submit to them, should take no part in Republican institutions. Monarchies would suit them best. It was to avoid the trouble of selecting rulers, that monarchies were established. If we would continue free, we must be at the trouble of selecting rulers, and at the pains of yielding to superior numbers.

The Whigs seem more fearful of a tie and of carrying the election into the House of Representatives than the Democrats are—for the democrats will stand much the best chance in case there is no choice by the people. Gen. Cass and his friends will smile at the split of the democratic party, for more democratic votes will be thrown than if one only should be supported. His best chance may be in the failure of a choice by the people.

But the whigs are aware that they have no hope but in union, and they are anxious to prevent an increase of scattering votes.

On the democratic side numerous leading men have written letters to the Convention denouncing the attempt of the Southern States to extend slavery into territory that is now free. Gov. Morton has recently written a good one to the Convention in New York city. Ex-President Van Buren too has written an excellent letter on that subject. John Van Buren, Senator Dix, and a host of others in New York, will not fail to carry their votes for a third candidate, and Mr. Van Buren will be the man, but the knowing ones expect not to elect him. They in end to show proper resentment at what they call unfair play at Baltimore—and at last they may have no worse man for president than the one who was there nominated.

☞ The Newburyport Herald informs us that Gen. Cushing has arrived from Mexico and that 100 guns were fired on the occasion. The General made a public address to the citizens who assembled, and many citizens went in to see him.

What a wonder that he should become a general of so much renown in so short a time! His battles may be recounted o'er hereafter.

☞ In the Boston Directory are registered the names of two hundred and fifty-seven physicians, eighteen Thomsonian practitioners, and eight female practitioners.

☞ The weather this week has been excellent for haying. A sad shower occurred at one on Tuesday, and stopped hay-making for half-a-day near the "centre of population" in Massachusetts—but we could not expect all sunshine. The thermometer in State-st. was at 90 on Thursday—yesterday was like it.

DIVINITY SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE.—The annual visitation took place July 14th, at the usual time and place. The following are the names of the Graduating class, viz:

JAMES F. BROWN,	Quincy.
SOLON W. BUSH, A. B. (B'wn Un. R. I.)	N'wp't, R. I.
JOSEPH H. PHIPPS,	Weare, N. H.
ISRAEL A. PUTNAM,	Danvers.
DANIEL W. STEVENS, A. B.	Cambridge.
JOSHUA YOUNG, A. B. (B'd'n Col., Me.,)	Bangor, Me.

[For the Ploughman.]

MR. EDITOR,—I notice Mr. H. H. Williams of Roxbury advertises Suffolk pigs for sale. I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper if he can supply me with male and female for breeders of full blood. An answer will oblige one of your old subscribers. K.

UNION OF THE STATES.

Mr. Winthrop's address on laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument thus speaks:

"In that incomparable address in which he bade farewell to his countrymen at the close of his Presidential service, he touched upon many other topics with the earnestness of a sincere conviction. He called upon them, in solemn terms, to 'cherish public credit;' to 'observe good faith and justice towards all nations,' avoiding both 'inveterate antipathies and passionate attachments' towards any; to mitigate and assuage the unquenchable fire of party spirit, 'lest, instead of warming, it should consume;' to abstain from 'characterizing parties by geographical distinctions;' 'to promote institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge;' to respect and uphold 'religion and morality; those great pillars of human happiness, those firmest props of the duties of men and of citizens.'

But what can exceed, what can equal the accumulated intensity of thought and of expression with which he calls upon them to cling to the union of the States. 'It is of infinite moment,' says he in language we ought never to be weary of hearing or of repeating, 'that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, immoveable attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, *in any event*, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.'

The Union, *the Union in any event*, was thus the sentiment of Washington. The Union, *the Union in any event*, let it be our sentiment this day! Yes, today, fellow citizens, at this very moment, when the extension of our boundaries and the multiplication of our territories are producing, directly and indirectly among the different members of our political system, so many marked and mourned centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this occasion to renew to each other our vows of allegiance and devotion to the American Union, and let us recognize in our common title to the name and the fame of Washington, and in our common veneration for his example and his advice, the all-sufficient centripetal power, which shall hold the thick clustering stars of our confederacy in one glorious constellation forever! Let the column which we are about to construct be at once a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union! Let the foundations be laid, let the superstructure be built up and cemented, let each stone be raised and riveted, in a spirit of national brotherhood! And may the earliest ray of the rising sun—till that sun shall set to rise no more—draw forth from it daily, as from the fabled statue of antiquity, a strain of national harmony, which shall strike a responsive chord in every heart throughout the Republic!"

A HINT TO AMUSEMENT DENOUNCERS.—There are people who would say, 'Labor is not all; we do not object to the cessation of labor—a mere provision for bodily ends; but we fear the lightness and vanity of what you call recreation.' Do these people take heed of the swiftness of thought—of the impatience of thought? What will the great mass of men be thinking of, if they are taught to shun amusements and the thoughts of amusement? If any sensuality is left open to them, they will think of that; if not sensuality, then avarice or ferocity. People who have had nothing else to amuse them, have been very apt to indulge themselves in the excitement of persecuting their fellow creatures. Our nation, the northern part especially, is given to believe in the sovereign efficacy of dullness. To be sure, dullness and solid vice are apt to go hand in hand; but then, according to our notions, dullness is in itself not so good a thing.—Now, if ever a people require to be amused, it is we sad-hearted Anglo Saxons. Heavy eaters, hard thinkers, often given up to a peculiar melancholy on our own, with a climate that, for months together, would frown away mirth if it could—many of us with very gloomy thoughts about our hereafter—if ever there were a people who should avoid increasing their dullness by all work and no play, we are that people. 'They took their pleasures sadly,' says Froissart, 'after their fashion.' We need not ask of what nation Froissart was speaking. [Friends in Council.

MUNICIPAL COURT. [Before Judge Bigelow.] Jury trials commenced yesterday, previous to which however, Mr. Parker, the County Attorney, moved the Court to appoint a day at the present term for the trial of Mr. Miller for forgery, as the absent witness, a Mr. Somerby, was now on his return from Europe, and might be expected in a few days. Judge Bigelow remarked, that as he had, prior to his appointment been consulted as counsel for the defendant, he would prefer that the trial should take place before one of the other Judges, and it was accordingly, and very properly, under these circumstances, postponed.

In the case of James Quinn and Patrick Mulvay, minors, for larceny, John Augustus became their bail for good behavior, and they were released from custody. Martha and Mary Morrill, and Eliza Etving, who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, the Court sentenced them to three months each in the House of Correction. Patrick Driscoll, minor, was convicted of larceny. Catharine Welch, tried for larceny, was acquitted. Kate plead her own case, and manifested a manly spirit, not easily put down. John J. Mahoney retracted his former plea and pleaded guilty to the larceny of a book-binder's rug, but on motion of his counsel, sentence was postponed to the next term. [Mail.

COMMENCEMENTS. At the Union College, in Schenectady, and Hamilton College, Clinton, N Y., July 25th; at Amherst, Mass. and at Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. July 27th: At Burlington, Vt., Aug. 2d. At Watervillet Me. Aug. 9th. At Williamstown, Mass. and Middlebury, Vt. Aug. 16th. At Yale, New Haven, on the 17th. At Harvard, Cambridge, 23d. At Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. and Brown, Providence, *R. I.* on the Sept 6th.

ARREST OF INCENDIARIES. A destructive fire occurred in New York, on the corner of James and Madison streets, on the night of the 14th inst. in which an explosion of powder took place sufficient to knock down several persons standing near, but fortunately without seriously injuring any one. Francis Butler and a woman named M'Kay have been arrested for setting the fire.

MORE IMMIGRANTS. The ship Soldan, Capt. Thomas, from Liverpool, arrived at quarantine this morning, having on board 52 steerage passengers, one or two of which are down with the small pox.

The British bark Bee, Capt. Muir, from Cork is also at quarantine, with 112 steerage passengers. [Transcript.

REGULATION OF THE ARMY OFFICERS.—An important bill has been reported to the House of Representatives by the Conference Committee of the two Houses, and has been accepted, 149 to 30. The first section repeals the law of last session, reducing the number of Major-Generals to one, and Brigadier-Generals to two at the close of the war, and providing for the discharge of the others from the service of the United States, with the provisio that no vacancy happening in the grade of General officer shall be filled up until the number is reduced to one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals. Thus the Generals of the army are all to be retained. The other sections of the bill are as follows:—

Section 2. That so much of the existing laws as require the discharge at the close of the war with Mexico of one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen in the army of the United States, who were appointed or promoted under the third section of the act passed on the 12th February, 1847, entitled "an act to raise for a limited time an additional military force and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That so much of said act passed on the 11th of February, 1847, as requires the discharge at the close of the war with Mexico, of two additional surgeons and twelve additional assistant surgeons, as authorized by the eighth section of said act; four quarter-masters and ten assistant quarter-masters as authorized by the 10th section of said act; and so much of the act of 3d of March, 1847, as required the discharge, at the close of the war with Mexico, of an adjutant general, with the rank, pay, &c., of a captain of cavalry as authorized by the second section of the said act of 3d March, 1847; and the two deputy paymasters, as authorized by the 12th section of the last mentioned act, the two principal musicians allowed to each regiment of artillery, by the 18th section of the said last mentioned act, be and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, that no vacancy happening under the provisions so repealed, shall be filled up until further authorized by law; and provided further, that the "Ten additional paymasters, appointed in virtue of said act of March 3d, 1847, shall be retained in service until 4th of March, 1849."

Sec. 4. That all the officers of the old army, who received appointments in any of the additional regiments raised for the war with Mexico, shall be restored to their former regiments, or corps, and rank, as additional officers of the respective grades to which they would have succeeded, and to which they shall now succeed in virtue of their former commission; Provided that such officers so restored shall be re-appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and provided that the next vacancy, happening in such grade of such regiment or corps to which they succeed shall not be filled.

Sec. 5th. That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, engaged in the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, and who served out the term of their engagement, or have been or may be honorably discharged, and first to the widows, second to the children, third to the parents, and fourth to the brothers and sisters of such who having been killed in battle, or who died in service, or who having been honorably discharged, have since died, or may hereafter die, without receiving the three months pay herein provided for, shall be entitled to receive three months extra pay. Provided that this provision of this fifth section should only apply to those who have been in actual service during the war.

INDIAN SKELETONS. The workmen engaged in digging for the railroad bridge in Cranston, R. I., excavated, last week, a number of Indian skeletons. The bones appeared to be in a good state of preservation, but some of them soon crumbled on exposure to the air. A copper kettle and several bottles of singular shape were found with them. One of the skulls was broken, as if by a blow. It is thought that one of the skeletons belonged to a chief. The skull shows a superior intellectual development, and most of the articles buried were found near it.—[Providence Journal.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO LAKE SUPERIOR. Professor Lewis Agassiz, accompanied by the superintendent of the Mineralogical Cabinet of Paris, Dr. Kellar from Germany, Dr. John Leconte, of New York entomologist, Dr. Cabot, Editor of the Massachusetts Quarterly Review, Dr Stout of New York, and several students from the University of Cambridge, arrived here on Monday, (per coasting boat from Mackinaw,) on a scientific expedition to Lake Superior. Having perfected their arrangements at this place in procuring canoes and guides, they leave to-day on their voyage around the Lake, taking the North shore first, anticipating a large collection of animals, birds and fishes, as well as geological and mineral collections. From here they return by way of Lakes Michigan and Erie, visiting Niagara and Trenton Falls. This is perhaps the largest body of scientific men ever out on an exploration of this character, and as they are to visit regions hitherto so little explored, the journal of it will be very interesting. [Lake Superior News.

ACCIDENT FROM CAMPHENE. On Sunday evening, at half past 11, as Mr. William B. Flanders, who resides at 41 Warren street, was filling a lamp with camphene, it was suddenly ignited, and the canister from which he was filling it exploded, throwing the contents in the direction of his wife, who was shockingly burnt, burning at the time his own hair and eyebrows. The fire communicated to the furniture in the room. Mrs. Flanders ran into the bedroom, putting the child which she held in her arms on the bed. The bed took fire and was nearly consumed. Watchmen Foster and Wells being at hand, the fire was extinguished without an alarm. Dr. Flint was immediately called, who rendered timely assistance. The infant was only slightly burned. [Transcript.

BURGLARY IN ROXBURY.—*Pursuit and arrest of one of the Burglars.*—Yesterday three robbers, in the absence of the family, succeeded in breaking into the house of Mr. Haviland, Boylston street, Roxbury, having, in the first place, drugged a fierce bull dog, which had been left there for the security of the house. The house was thoroughly ransacked, and robbed of over $300 in silver ware, clothing, &c., and a beautiful doubled barrelled gun. The thieves were discovered just as they were leaving the premises, and were pursued by a large number of people through several streets. One of them, named Collins, a young man, was captured, the others succeeded in making their escape. Upon the former was found sufficient of the stolen property to ensure his conviction. The others in their hurried retreat dropped portions of the plunder. The dog is still partially under the influence of the drugging administered by the robbers.

[Traveller, Monday.

Mr. E. J. Hinckin, the pressman in the office of the Daily News, Philadelphia, met with a sad accident on Tuesday morning. He was brushing some dust from the form, when his fingers were caught in the rollers and his arm drawn through nearly to the elbow, the rollers mashing nearly flat. It is feared that it will be necessary to amputate the limb.

HOUSE ROBBERIES. On Wednesday afternoon a trunk in the house of Mr. John Mooney, 61 Stillman street, was broken open and robbed of $60 in bank bills.

The same afternoon, $30 in gold, two watches, and some articles of jewelery were stolen from the house of Mr. White, in Atkinson street.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Wednesday forenoon, the 9½ o'clock train from Dedham ran over an old man near the toll-gate in Roxbury, severing one leg and badly crushing the foot of the other. He was immediately brought to the city and conveyed to the hospital, where he expired in a few minutes. He was a little over five feet in height, poorly dressed, and wore a brown cloth cap.

The man run over on the Providence Railroad near this city, and who died in the hospital, was John Bliss, 63 years old, resided in Northampton street, and leaves a wife and son. The coroner found that he was asleep in the shade on the track.

Report of Deer Island Hospital for the week ending 18th inst. Number remaining as per last report 112—admitted since 8—discharged 1—died 1—remaining 118—whole number admitted to date 2725.

HEAVY DEFALCATION. It has been discovered, that there is a deficit in the accounts of Thomas Hageman, who formerly was accountant for the Brooklyn, N. Y. Savings Bank, to the amount of $31,000. The defaulter has, until within a year or two, had a high reputation for honesty and integrity, but intimations that he was a gambler, getting to the Directors of the Bank, they invited him to resign. His accounts however, show the above defalcation. He has a wife and children, and is stated to have left for parts unknown on the 6th.

THE BARNBURNER MEETING AT NEW YORK. A letter says:—

"The Barnburner Meeting is now in session in the Park, and a large crowd is assembled. There are 108 Vice Presidents and 36 Secretaries. The resolutions declare that those supporting them adhere to the Democratic party; that the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention were a fraud upon that party; they repudiate the nomination of Cass and Butler; speak of General Taylor as not of sufficient experience; ratify the nomination by the Utica Convention of Martin Van Buren; declare that Congress has power to prohibit the extension of slavery, and that their authors will oppose any new slave territory, but will not interfere with slavery in existing States; denounce Messrs. Dickinson and Bright as members of the compromise committee; and express an opinion in favor of *giving* the public lands to actual settlers at the cost of surveying them.

The resolutions further maintain that government ought to take measures for the improvement of rivers and harbors; they express rejoicing for peace; deprecate the war spirit; and look with solicitude to the results of the Buffalo Convention as a means of advancing the cause of freedom and securing its triumph."

THE CANAL BANK. A partial investigation of the affairs of the Canal Bank, at Albany, shows that the bank has long been in a rotten condition. It appears from the report of the Receivers, that more than one-half of the capital stock of the bank has been loaned to an [illegible] is now due and owing from the Directors of the Bank. It further appears that the late teller had been in the habit of making large loans to many individuals upon his own responsibility and without the knowledge of the Directors—in all to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. One loan, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, was made to one Marlett, a contractor on the Erie railroad, without any note, bond or security, except a memorandum check. Other transactions of a similar irregular character, were also developed.—The Receivers are satisfied that the assets of the bank will not be sufficient to pay their debts and liabilities, independent of the original stock paid in.

SHIP FEVER. This disease is unusally fatal this summer. Such is the case here and elsewhere. There are not many cases in this city, but of the sick a great proportion die. An Irish family of fourteen persons arrived here last month from Canada. Some ten days ago the ship fever broke out among them, and they were removed to the pest house. Eight of the number have since died, and several of the remainder are sick. One is not expected to recover. [Rochester Democrat.]

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT. On Monday afternoon, a man named Patrick Dolan of Roxbury, was thrown from his wagon near the Worcester depot, by its coming in contract with the Brookline Branch train, as he was attempting to cross the track. No bones were broken, but he was so seriously injured internally that it was feared he could not survive. The wagon was broken to pieces.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS. Nearly every cotton establishment in Delaware county has suspended. Several at Manayunk have suspended. The cotton factory at Phœnixville has suspended and the extensive nail works of the Phœnix Company, it that place, lately destroyed by fire, will not be re-built. Every one begins to complain of hard times. [Pottsville (Pa.) Journal.

FEARFUL FALL. A British soldier lately fell from the cliff of Cape Diamond, at Quebec, into St Lawrence street, a distance of *three hundred feet*. He was, of course dashed to pieces. It is not known how he came to fall, but it is supposed that he got dizzy looking over the heights.

MELANCHOLY. A sad accident occurred at Troy, last Friday evening, 14th instant, about 6 o'clock. The only son of John H. Willard, of the Troy Female Seminary, aged about ten years, was drowned while bathing in the branch of the Mohawk, opposite the city.

BURNT TO DEATH. On Sunday forenoon, a lad four years of age, son of Mr. Hobs, who resides in Pearl street, Roxbury, was playing with friction matches, when his clothes caught fire, burning him so badly that he survived but a few hours.

EDWARD ILSLEY, who has been cashier of the Frontier Bank, in Eastport, Me., since its organization, has resigned his place, and has been elected Cashier of the Bank of Framingham, Mass.

Russia is shutting herself up. No republicans, not even American travellers, are permitted to cross the frontier.

INTERESTING TO WIDOWS. The Law Journal for July contains an eloquent opinion by Judge Lewis, delivered at the June term of Common Pleas Court at Lancaster Pa., on a case where a certain man devised to his widow all his property, "*provided* she remain a widow during her life; but in case she should marry again, my will is, she shall leave the premises," &c. The widow having married again, suit was brought by other heirs of the husband to recover the property. Judge Lewis decided that "the condition in restraint of marriage is void, and the second marriage of the widow does not divest her estate"—"the principles of morality —the policy of the nation—the doctrines of the common law—the law of nature and law of God, unite in condemning as void the condition attempted to be imposed by this testator upon his widow."—[Miner's Journal.

CRIME IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY. The grand jury of Middlesex county have returned the following indictments:—Wm. and Michael Riley, for the murder of Josiah Childs at Natick, and Barney Goulding for the murder of his wife at Lowell; these cases were certified to the supreme court without an arraignment. One for highway robbery, five burglary, one forgery, one bigamy, two perjury, four counterfeit money, four adultery, four felonious assault, five fornication, four riot, fourteen larceny, two obstructing an officer, three assault and battery, one keeping disorderly house, one keeping gaming house, six nuisance, three malicious mischief, and eleven for violations of the license law.

UNEXPECTED FAILURE. The Springfield Manufacturing Company, more commonly known as the Jencks Company, at Jencksville, have been compelled by the stringency of the times to suspend payment. This is one of the oldest, and heretofore most successful manufactoring companies in this region. During all the monetary and business convulsions of the past twenty or thirty years it has stood firm and high. We learn that the failure is not supposed to prove a very disastrous one. The directors had secured all their workmen from loss, we are told, by a voluntary, unsought-for mortgage. —[Springfield Republican.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WALTHAM. About ten and a half o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the steam planing mill in Waltham, owned by Mr. Gillum Barnes, and situated near the factories. The combustible nature of the stock within the building caused the flames to spread rapidly, and soon another large wooden building, recently erected for a steam saw mill, was in flames, and both buildings, together with a very large quantity of new and valuable machinery and stock, were wholly destroyed. The loss cannot fall short of $10,000 or $12,000; there was insurance for $2000 on the buildings and machinery. [Adv.

NEW DIVING BELL. Experiments were made yesterday with a new diving bell, the invention of a Mr. Richards, a Boston mechanic. It fully answered the anticipations of the inventor. It is capable of descending to the depth of one hundred feet or more. Yesterday, at a depth of twelve feet, newspapers could be easily read within the bell. The inventor is about to further test its capabilities in an examination of the wreck of the bark Alabama, on Caps Cod. [Traveller.

WARE BANK. The stockholders of the Hampshire Manufactures' Bank at Ware, at a meeting on the 10th instant, accepted the act of the Legislature granting an additional capital of $50,000. The capital of the Bank is now $200,000. At the same meeting, an extra dividend of eight per cent. was declared from the reserved profits.

THE WILD ANIMALS. We learn from the N. Y. Commercial that the second leopard which was at large when our informant left New York on Wednesday afternoon, was discovered at about 11 o'clock the same night, in an unoccupied house owned by Mr. Haynes, in Seventeenth street, near the fifth avenue. Mr. Haynes, who resided in the adjoining house, supposing that a robber had broken into the house, procured the assistance of a policeman, and proceeded to explore the roof of that and the adjoining houses. During their temporary absence, one of the domestics of Mr. Haynes raised the trap door on the roof of his house to look out, but observing an animal crouching to spring at her, she hastly closed the trap, and at the same instant the animal pounced upon it.

On the return of Mr. Haynes and the policeman, the animal sprung at them, but they fortunately saved themselves by dodging behind a chimney as the leopard bounded past, and before it had recovered itself, they reached the trap-door and hurried down. The assistance of the neighbors was then secured, and after an exciting hunt in the unoccupied house, the leopard was finally, by the aid of dogs, discovered at six o'clock in the morning, and shot.

THE COLONIZATION MEETING.—A large and highly respectable auditory filled the Tabernacle last evening, attracted more particularly by the announcement that Gov. Roberts, of Liberia, was to address the meeting, but he was unfortunately prevented by temporary indisposition, though present. Rev. Mr. Russell, Mr. Payne, and Rev Mr. Wilson, all of Liberia and colored, addressed the audience, and with considerable ability. They were unanimous in the opinion that the founding of a republic on the coast of Africa was doing more for the regeneration of her benighted sons, and also for the eventual manumission of the enthralled of our own land, than any other agency that could possibly be adopted. Mr. Finney, a former governor of the colony, stated that a gentleman of New Orleans has already sent out 85 slaves, and is preparing many others. That gentleman's wealth amounts to several millions, all of which he is endeavoring to secure to the Liberia republic upon his decease, by preparing proper documents. Another gentleman, of Mississippi, has left $100,000 to establish a college in Liberia. Its population is now about 18,000, of whom 3500 are from the United States.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

GREAT FIRE IN PROVIDENCE.—A fire broke out on Sunday morning in Providence, in North Main street, in a building owned by D. H. Brown and others. J. O. & J. R. Potter, jewellers, had a stock valued at $20,000, of which one half was burnt. Insured at the National office, N. Y, for $5000. Carpenter and Congdon, crockery dealers, lost their entire stock, valued at &9,000 or $10,000. Insured at the Howard office, New York. The second floor was occupied by Rufus Green, Jr., as a counting room, and Edward Beverly, tailor. Loss slight. In the third story were twenty cases of goods belonging to Rufus Green, Jr., which were destroyed. On the same floor Green & Arnold lost about $1000 worth of boots and shoes; insured at the American office. The stock of Work & Hodges, merchant tailors, in the Whitaker building, was damaged by smoke and water. They are fully insured at the Ætna. The building is insured at the Mutual. The Transcript and Herald offices were somewhat injured. H. Oldham, engraver, suffered some loss. Mr Lincoln, portrait painter, with difficulty saved his pictures. Abel Foster, on Canal street, suffered considerable by water. He is insured for $1200 at the American. The Granite building is insured at the Mutual office. —[Providence Journal.

The Massachusetts Regiment remains encamped upon the borders of Cambridge and Brighton, a few miles from the city, and if the arrangements of the Reception Committee can be carried out they are to be marched into Boston on Saturday. Meanwhile, the accounts received by soldiers and spectators, of their appearance and condition, are any thing but agreeable. We heard that private Avery,—understood of company I,—died yesterday, and that the sick received no attention except those who were so fortunate as to have friends who visit them. All are broken—many are destitute and individual charity and friendship constitute the only succor which has yet been bestowed upon those who have found relief. A cotemporary says of them—"A more pitiable set of human beings we scarcely ever saw; with unshaven beards, unshorn hair, ragged and dirty clothes, of all shapes, fashions, colors, and conditions, pale and sunken faces, and a careless, unambitious saunter, they were truly objects of pity." It is to be hoped that all their wants will be attended to before it it is attempted to make them figure in any act of glorification. [Yesterday's Courier.

ROBBERY OF AN EMIGRANT. An Englishman, named Curtis, who with his family, came to this country in the steamship Niagara, was robbed on Friday last, in New York, of $1400, all the money he possessed, by a pretended friend. Capt. Nye, of the Niagara, hearing of the robbery, immediately proceeded to New York and tendered Curtis a free passage home.

FIRE IN CHELSEA. About nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, fire broke out in a small barn owned by Dr. John Toomey, in Chelsea, and soon communicated to another adjoining, owned by Dr. Baker. Both buildings were wholly destroyed. The loss is not far from $500, on which there was an insurance of $100 at the Merchants', and the same amount at the Firemen's office. [Journal.

Gen. Scott. It is reported, and we believe truly, that the charges preferred against the Commander-in-Chief of the Army by Gen. Pillow, to investigate which a Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the Executive, have been *withdrawn*. [National Intelligencer.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, who hails from Missouri and is a son of Francis P. Blair, the court editor under Van Buren, proclaimed at the Barnburner's meeting in New York on the 17th inst. that the democracy of Missouri were favorable to the Wilmot Proviso!

FALL OF ÆROLITES. On the evening of the 10th inst. a remarkable fall of aerolites happened at York, Pa. In one instance, a large stone, some 6 feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent, went through a large tree, crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about 12 feet, from whence it was afterwards recovered by those who witnessed its fall. The traces of several similar bodies of the same nature, have been discovered in that vicinity, within a short time, and as creating considerable alarm.

The Steamer Crescent City left New Orleans for New York via Havana, on the morning of the 15th, at 10 o'clock. Every berth was occupied. She took, as part of her cargo, $290,000 in specie.

MARRIAGES.

In South Boston, 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Degen, Mr. William H. Abbott to Miss Ann E. Clark.

In Dorchester, July 12, Henry H. Peters to Susan B., daughter of the late Edward Thaxter, of Hingham.

In Lawrence, by Rev. L. D. Barrows, Mr. Phineas R. Haynes, of Salem, to Miss Rebekah G. Berick, of Lowell.

In Orange, Mr. Dennis Gage, of Athol, to Miss Ellen E. Flagg of O.

In East Bridgewater, Mr Horace W. Newell, of E. B., to Miss M. Augusta Bessie, of Dorchester.

In Hartford, Ct., 4th inst., in Christ Church, by Rev. Chas. R. Fisher, Mr. Frederick Augustus Gushee, of Boston, to Miss Emily Maria Forster, youngest daughter of Major Israel Forster, of Manchester, Mass.

In Nashua, N. H., Mr. A Brown of Milford, N. H., to Miss Maria Huse, of Leominster, Ms.

In Franklin, N. H., Isaac Child, Esq. of the firm of Hinkley, Drury & Co., in Boston, to Miss Maria M., daughter of the late Phineas Eastman, Esq., of F.

In Kittery, Me., July, 16, Mr. E. Wallis Ball, of Boston, to Miss Apphia Augusta, daughter of Samuel Badger, Esq. of K.

In Winthrop, Me., by Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. Gilbert A. Woodward, North Bridgewater, Mass., to Miss Eunice C. Perkins.

In New York, on Friday last, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. I. W. Frye, Assistant Editor of the Boston Courier, to Miss Margaret A. C. Pickett, of Newburyport.

DEATHS.

In this city, 15th inst., suddenly, Maynard Harrison Clapp, of the firm of Bowker & Clapp, 30. His remains were interred at Walpole.

17th inst., Mrs. Frances C. Allen, wife of Henry Allen, 55 years.

In Cambridge, 18th inst., Mrs. Hannah D., widow of the late John Bowes, of Boston.

In Malden, on Monday, at the residence of his father, Mr. John P. Hoskins, 44.

In Brookline, very suddenly, 14th inst., Mr. Rufus Daniels, 52.

In Milton, 14th inst., of consumption, Mr. Nathaniel Bent, 31.

In North Beverly, on Thursday last, of consumption, Charles A., son of Joseph and Edna White, 19.

In Newburyport, July 28, of pulmonary consumption, Charles Faris, son of the late Rev. Dr. Morse, 25.

In Gloucester, 12th inst., Caroline S., daughter of Mr. Samuel Mess, 22 months.

In Rowley, Mr. John Goodhue, 74.

In Groton 4th inst., very suddenly, of hemorrhage at the lungs, Mrs. Mary R., wife of Capt. Daniel Shattuck.

In Worcester, 15th inst., Mrs. Abigail B., wife of Mr. S. S. Sweetser, 27.

In Stockbridge, 13th inst., Mrs. Electa Webster, wife of Mr Samuel Doggett, of this city, 45.

At Salisbury Point, May 26, Mrs. Abigail Nye, widow of Dr. Samuel Nye, and formerly widow of Mr. Israel Batchelder, 75.

In Warren, R. I., 8th inst., Freeborn Sisson, Esq., for nerly of Charlestown, Mass. 81.

In Burlington, Vt., after an illness of a week, Rev. O. W. B. Peabody, 53. He was twin brother of Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, of Springfield.

In St. Louis, 5th inst., Mr. Daniel Lawrence, a native of Hollis, N. H., but for many years a resident of Natchez, Miss.

NUMBER OF DEATHS, for the week ending Saturday noon, 48. Males 19. Females 29. Of whom 2 died at Deer Island Hospital. Stillborn 5.

Causes—Consumption 5; scarlet fever 3; typhus do, 2; disease of bowels 2; do of heart 2; do of knee 1; do of stomach 1; inflammation of lungs 1; do of bowels 2; dropsy 3; dropsy on the brain 1; marasmus 5; infantile 3; debility 1; teething 2; canker 2; epilepsy 1; old age 1; worms 1; whooping cough 1; dysentery 2; measles 1; convulsions 2; accidental 1; disease of chest 1; suicide 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing July 9.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	4 31	7 38	0 8	15 7
MONDAY.	4 32	7 38	0 33	15 6
TUESDAY.	4 33	7 37	1 6	15 4
WEDNESDAY.	4 33	7 37	1 42	15 4
THURSDAY.	4 34	7 36	2 28	15 2
FRIDAY.	4 35	7 36	rises	15 1
SATURDAY.	4 36	7 35	6 49	14 59

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—The market remains much the same as last week, but but little demand, and a small stock.—Pots are selling moderately at 5c and Pearls at 5¼a6c per lb—cash.

COAL—The arrivals from the Provinces have been considerable. Some cargoes of Picton have been sold at 6,12½ per chaldron—cash. Anthracite comes in freely and is selling by the cargo at $5 and by retail at 5,50a6 per ton cash.

COFFEE—The demand has continued good since our last. The sales comprise about 2000 bags St Domingo at 5¾a5¾c; 2400 do Rio 6¾c, being about all of that description in the market; 400 do Java 8¼a9c; Sumatra 6¾a6¼c; 50 do Laguira 6¼ per lb 6 mos.

HAY—Eastern pressed is selling at $12 per ton—cash.

HIDES—The market is excessively dull. The only sale we have to report is one of 500 New Orleans wet salted at 4c per lb 6 mos.

HOPS—Sales to the trade, as wanted for consumption at 5a5¼c per lb cash. In England there was a prospect of a large crop. The duty was estimated at £200,000.

LIME—There is a good supply in the market and Thomaston is selling at 65a68c per cask—cash.

METALS—Sales of sheathing Copper at 21¼c; and yellow sheathing Metal at 18¼c per lb 6 mos. In Iron there have been sales of 500 tons Scotch Pig Gartsherrie brand, part to arrive, at $25

Wheat dull; sales white corn at at 52c; round yellow at 55c; all for 90 bush rye at 68a68½c delivered,— northern.

[by Telegraph]—The Flour market is moderate business is in favor of the Genesee at 4,93a5,12½; Western at 49a55c; and prime yellow at 55c.— Oats are also dull at 43a44c.— Wheat has a downward tendency.

IGHTON MARKET.

HURSDAY, July 20.

arted for the Ploughman.]

Beef Cattle at the Market to day and from Ohio; 236 unsold.

ing Cattle.

alves.

CATTLE; Sales were made from the best. Market very dull notwithere so low.

ATTLE were sold at $70, $75, $82,

LVES were in demand at prices some- Sales at $21, $24, $27, $30, $31, 36

0 Sheep and Lambs.

o. $2,00, $2 25, $2,50, $2,75.

$1.75, $2,00, $2,25.

at 600 in the Market and all sold, at advanced.

CATTLE MARKET, July 17. At

of Cattle, all from the South and West 60 Cows and Calves, and 4500 Prices—Beef Cattle—The market withstanding; we quote extremes at to sell at from $20. $28 to $37.50, as Sheep and Lambs—The supplies are rather lower. Sales of 1.50, $2.50 to $4. Lambs $1.12½ 50 left over. Hay—Sales at from 3a Straw is taken at 22a to 30a per

19, P. M. Flour—No change, marsales at $4 87½ a 5 75 for the whole large, yesterday $823 bbls. Grain— offered on change at 113c; no buyers; ed at 49c; sales Oats at 42½c. Whisrk—Sales western mess at $10 87½ gestion guranteed. [Argus.

ALE OF STOCKS,

BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.]

[On Wednesday.]

n RR, 99¼ per ct; and Worcester RR, 84¾ per ct adv; ony RR, 87 per ct; and Lowell RR, 154 per ct adv; and Roxbury Mill Corporation, $43; Water Power 250a251; lls 830 per sh; n Manuf Co, 735; Athenæum 49 for 50; Bank [par 50] 53; gland Bank, 1 per ct adv; Bank, 97 per sh; d Bank, [Lowell] 78¾; [par 75;] ats Bank, 2 per ct adv; n Bank 92½ per sh; Manuf Co, 745; f, Saco and Portsmouth RR, 89; Mills and Canal Co, 81 55 per sh; per ct Bonds, [1000 each,] pay; per ct payable 1870, 99¾;

HE BROKERS' BOARD.]

RR, 99¾; gh RR, 111; RR, 99¾a100; ony RR, 87¾; ston Co, 115; RR, b 10 d 17¾a18; b 90 d 18¼; s 60 d 17¾a17¾; and Maine RR, 108; ilroad Bonds, 1853, b 30 d 59;

[July 20.]

ern Railroad, 100; dson Railroad, 87¼; and Massachusetts Railroad, 62; and Providence Railroad, 90¼; ung Railroad, 110¾ a 111; and Maine Railroad, 108¾; and Worcester Railroad, 108; nd, Saco, and Portsmouth R. R., 97; Boston Company, 114; Dividends, No 4, 4 80; do b 30 d 4 86; do No 3, 7; do 4 d 17¾; etts 5 per ct Sterling Bonds, 93¾ ailroad Bonds, 1850, b 30 d 99.

D OIL MARKET, July 17. [For the

A brisk demand since our last, be include only a few parcels, in al 570 bbls. Sales are 280 bbls at 89c. ots, the prices of which we did not re very low, and demand an advance. ls 2d qual winter Oil at 110c 6 mo d demand, and prices are well re- e sales of a cargo of 1700 bls, mos- r home use at 32c; and 200 bls N Stock now on hand in this do. econd hands, is estimated at 28,000 me time, the stock was 20,000 bls. A sale of 300 bxs at 28c—6 mos.

rices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

60@.. 22	Do. West'n, ₩ ..	60@.. 1
50@.. 20	Lard, best, ₩ lb.	00@..
	Do. West'n,	00@..
75@.. 9	₩ lb	00@..
00@.. 6	Veal, ₩ lb	00@..
00@.. 16	Calves, whole	00@.. 7
00@.. 14	Lamb, ₩ qr	75@ 100
00@.. 10	Mutton, ₩ qr	00@.. 1
00@.. 12	Sheep, whole, ₩	50@.. 6
00@.. 6	Chickens, ₩ pr	75@ 12
00@.. 12	Turkeys, ₩ lb	12@.. 1
00@.. 10	Pigeons, ₩ doz	87@ 12
00@.. 10	Tongues, ₩ bbl.	12@@ 1
00@14 00		

CHEESE AND EGGS.

00@.. 22	Cheese, best, ton	70@.. 7
00@.. 12	Do, common, ton	50@.. 6
00@.. 10	Eggs, ₩ 100 doz	14@.. 1

AND VEGETABLES.

00@ 3 00	Onions, ₩ bbl.	3 50@..
00@ 3 50	Pickles, ₩ bbl.	5 00@ 5 50
00@ 1 50	Peppers, ₩ bbl.	6 00@ 9 00
00@ 1 25	Mangoes, ₩ bbl.	6 00@ 10 00

holesale Prices.]

HIDES.

00@.. 10	African, ₩ lb	8@.. 10
@..	Calcutta Cow,	90@ 1 00
@.. 10	Salted, each	75@.. 90
@.. 8	Do., dry	@..

HAY.

	Eastern pressed,	
00@.. 75	₩ ton	12 00@ 13 50
	Straw, 100 lbs	50@.. 60

HOPS.

@.. 6	2nd sort	@..

LEATHER.

@.. 25	N.Y. red, light	17@.. 18
@.. 23	Do. do., heavy	16@.. 17½
@.. 24	East'n slaughter	@..
@.. 21	Do. dry hide	@..

LIME.

	L'Etang, St Geo	
	co. white l'p	@..
00@.. 70	Do. 1st quality	@..

WOOL.

@.. 45	Com. to ½ blood	30@.. 32
@.. 43	Do. do., super	36@.. 38
@.. 45	Lambs, do. 1st quality	36@.. 38
@.. 24	Do. 1st quality	30@.. 32
@.. 40	Do. 2d do	14@.. 15
@.. 38	Do. 3d do	@..

SEEDS.

all Prices.		
	" white	@.. 20
3 50	Lucerne, do	@.. 15
3 50	French	
2 25	Timothy, ₩ Hd	3 50@ 3 75
2 50	Grass ₩ bush	@ 1 50
	Red Top, bush	@ 1 50
2 00	North'n	75@ 1 00
	" " south'n	@ 1 50
	Orch'd Grass,	@ 1 50
	Seed Wheat, bu	2 00@ 2 50
9	Winter Rye	@ 1

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, July 13.

IN SENATE. Hon. Wm. R. King, Senator from Alabama, was duly qualified.

Mr. Davis of Mass moved to take up the bill making appropriations for erecting light-houses, light-boats, and buoys, which, after the adoption of some slight amendments, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Chairman of the Select Committee on the Oregon question, and Mr. Clayton of Del. was duly elected, having received 33 out of 38 votes. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the remaining eight members of the Committee, which resulted in the choice of the following:

Free States—Messrs. Dickinson, N. Y.; Phelps of Vt.; Brigt, Ind.; Clark, R. I.

Slave States—Mason, of Va.; Calhoun, S.C., Atchison, Mo.; Underwood, Ky.

IN THE HOUSE. Before proceeding to regular business, Mr. Hudson of Mass. said that some forty members were absent last evening, who were fined $2 each. The sergeant-at-arms was ordered to bring them before the House. As many of them were inexperienced, he moved to dispense with the whole proceeding.

Mr. Hilliard moved that the arrested members be allowed to take their seats on paying their fees of arrest, excepting such as wished to offer excuses. Which motion was carried, with a scene of excuse-making, which proved somewhat amusing.

Mr. Henley of Ind. made a motion which was deemed to be out of order, and disrespectful to the Speaker, who ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to take him into custody, which order was forthwith executed. A dozen members were excused, and the remainder paid up the fees.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up and various amendments considered.

The amendment displacing Gideon Wells from the Naval Bureau, and requiring the vacancy to be filled by a captain of the service without extra pay, by which $3000 per annum would be saved to the Treasury, was adopted, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 14.

IN SENATE. Mr. Dickinson moved to take up the bill in favor of establishing a Branch Mint in New York.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the bill, in favor of establishing a Branch Mint at Charleston, S. C.

After some debate, the amendment was adopted.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill as amended, which was rejected—27 to 21.

IN THE HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Botts, the House took up the Military bill, with the Senate's amendment, postponing the reduction of officers until the 4th of March next.

Mr. Botts moved that the House disagree to the Senate's amendments, in order to ask for a Conference Committee, which was carried.

The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment in favor of granting three months' extra pay to officers.

SATURDAY, July 15.

IN SENATE. Mr. Westcott moved for a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, respecting the bill for the establishment of a Branch Mint in New York. The motion to reconsider was ordered to be put upon the journal.

The Senate went into Executive Session.

IN THE HOUSE. Ten thousand copies of the proceedings of the Chicago Convention and Memorial to Congress, and the Report of the Committee on Commerce made on the same, together with the resolutions, &c. accompanying the said report, to be printed.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was taken up, and some amendments were further considered.

MONDAY, July 17.

IN SENATE. Mr. Dickinson of New York presented a memorial of Alexander B. Johnson, remonstrating against stopping the mail on Sunday, which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

A joint resolution to present the cannon captured by Colonel Doniphan to the State of Missouri, was passed; also a resolution to compensate Col. Fremont.

Mr. Clayton explained that his remarks upon presenting the report of the committee on Slavery in the territories were his own, and were not to be attributed to the committee, who desired that the bill should speak for itself. He should move to take up the bill on Thursday.

The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up and all amendments striking out appropriations for Marine Hospitals were rejected. Mr. Niles spoke against the section authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make advances to mail steamer contractors.

The bill was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session.

IN THE HOUSE. The bill extending the provisions of the pension law to revolutionary widows married before 1800, was taken up. Advocated by Messrs. Breese and Pollock, and opposed by Messrs. Bowlin and Venables, and finally passed.

A joint resolution for carrying the mails in steamers to the Pacific was debated and laid on the table. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 18.

IN THE SENATE a report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to imports of coal and iron. Mr. R. Johnson inquired if that officer had answered his inquiry in regard to the number of officers employed in the Baltimore Custom-House, and the Vice President replied that he had not.

The Committee of Conference between the two Houses made a report with regard to the projects for the reduction of the army, proposing to retain in commission all officers of the army who had been by brevet or promotion transferred to the temporary organization, and to give power to re-appoint deserving officers, whose commissions would expire.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill providing for the compensation of Col. Fremont, for compiling the map of Oregon and California. A report from Mr. Dix, recommending that the Senate should agree with the House amendments to the bill granting half pay to the widows and orphans of soldiers, was accepted. A resolution of inquiry relative to the seizure of the ship Admittance by a Mexican man-of-war on the coast of California, was adopted.

The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up, and an amendment proposing to strike out the provision for Marine Hospitals was rejected. The bill was then passed over, and the Senate went into Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE. A paper from the Commissioner of Patents was presented and referred to the Committee on Patents, pronouncing that certain charges against him were false, and demanding a hearing. The Committee were authorized to send for persons and papers.

The House went into Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and several amendments were taken up.

THURSDAY, July 20.

In the SENATE, a resolution was offered to amend the rules of the Senate, so as to take up at the ensuing session, all business left unfinished at the close of the first session, in the order in which it was left. The resolution, after discussion, was laid over.

An amendment was offered to the naval appropriation bill striking out the section which authorizes the secretary to make advances to contractors for mail steamers.

After a lengthy debate respecting contracts made with steamers, and the merits of the system, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Clayton moved to take up the territorial bill to-morrow, and should press its consideration until the final vote was taken. The Senate went into executive session.

In the HOUSE, an hour was spent in deciding a question of order raised respecting the changing by Mr. Stevens, of his vote, by which the item appropriating $15,000, for the improvement of Savannah River, was retained, making a tie, and giving the casting vote to the speaker. The bill on its final passage was rejected, 78 to 100. Mr. Turner moved to reconsider the vote. A motion was made to lay the motion for re-consideration, on the table, which was lost.

Mr. Vinton said that most of the items in the bill had been reconsidered by the executive departments.

Mr. Cobb said there were objections to the improvements of Savannah River. Mr. Vinton explained. The question led to a protracted political debate. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, has the floor to-morrow. Adjourned.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Boston and Worcester Railroad.—The company is making preparations to enlarge its passenger station on Beach, Lincoln, Kneeland and Albany streets. Its passenger fares will also be soon reduced, to conform to recent changes by Maine, Lowell and Fitchburg roads.

Worcester and Nashua.—The stockholders annual meeting was held at Worcester on Thursday, the 13th inst. The portion of the road between Clintonville and the junction of the Fitchburg road is completed, and, in case money can be obtained, the communication with Lowell will probably be effected by November. The whole amount of subscription paid in, including contracts payable in stock, is $782,000. The whole amount expended up to July 1, $696,626. The original estimate for completing the road through was $1,000,000. This has been revised by the chief engineer, and it is now estimated that the sum necessary to finish the work will be $1,188,498 11,

Boston and Fitchburg.—The rails are nearly laid upon the bridge across Charles river, and next month the inconvenience to passengers of crossing Warren bridge will be obviated by access to a large, solid and commodious edifice on Causeway street

Essex, Ms.—the annual meeting was held at Salem on Monday, July 17th.

The annual report states that the subscriptions and the loan of the Eastern Railroad Company, with an additional balance of $32,603, will be sufficient to complete the road to Andover, the last amount to be raised by loan, or in some manner not yet indicated. The report further says—

"Proposals have been received from Boston and Maine Railroad Company for the use of the track of their road, by the cars and engines of the Essex Rail Road Company, beyond the junction of the two roads in North Andover, and of their bridge across the Merrimack river, but no arrangement in relation thereto has yet been definitely concluded.

The track is now laid within about four miles of the junction of the Essex with the Boston and Maine Railroad. Confident expectations are entertained that within a very short period the track will be laid over the whole extent of the road, and that within a few weeks the road will be ready for traffic its whole distance from Salem to Lawrence."

The meeting postponed the election of directors, till after a committee of the stockholders should have opportunity to investigate the affairs of the company.

Eastern Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Railroad Co. was held at the Town Hall in Gloucester, on Monday, the 17th inst. The annual report was read by the president, and presented a very satisfactory result.

"The receipts for the year ending June 30th, 1848, were as follows:

Receipts from 809,220 passengers,		$360,888 19
" " 45,719 tons mdz.		55,258 00
" " Mails,		8,324 00
" " Local,		2,839 61
" " Rents,		2,534 36
Total,		$452,444 23
Expenses,		164,805 42
Balance,		$287,638 81

Number of miles run by engines, 26,500.
Expenses per mile, 62 1-5c.
The total surplus and sinking fund, June 30th, was $128,737,05.

The accounts show a floating debt of $498,482, against which there are property and balances of account not required for the use of the road, of $448,740 00, a portion of which will be immediately available; another portion, consisting of real estate, could be sold for a considerable sum more than the valuation; but the almost certain advance on prices that will be obtained from holding it, make it desirable to retain it."

Naugatuck. Ct.—The portion of road between Waterbury and Winstead is under contract, and a large laboring force were to commence work upon it, the fourth week in July.

Norwich and Worcester.—The newly appointed directors of this road are, Joel W. White, John A. Rockwell, Charles Johnson, Norwich; Alexander DeWitt, Oxford, Mass; David A. Neal, Salem, Mass.; Elihu Townsend, Wm. A. White, J. Newton Perkins, Samuel W. Bridgham, New York. Joel W. White, Esq., has been elected president.

Portland and Montreal.—A portion of this great road at the Portland end of the route, 11 miles, to North Yarmouth, was opened on the 4th. The Montreal papers announce that a portion of the line is about to be commenced at that end.

Railroads in Vermont.—It is now believed to be certain that the first of January will see the Cheshire road opened to Bellows Falls; the Rutland to Chester; the Sullivan its whole length to Windsor; the Central from Windsor to White River and to Northfield.

Bristol Branch, N. H.—The Franklin and Bristol railroad was opened on Thursday, the 13th inst. This is a branch of the Northern Railroad, running from Franklin, N. H., 13 miles, towards the Franconia Mountains.

Long Island.—The income of the company for the first five days in July was $3,850, being a considerable increase on the amount for the same days last year. [Post.

THE RETURNED REGIMENT. The following has been issued by Brigadier General Edmonds.

HEAD QUARTERS, 1st BRIG. 1st DIV. } Boston, July 20, 1848. }

ORDER NO. 1.

The following appointments in the Brigade Staff have been made, said officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly, viz:—Major N. Augustus M. Dudley, Brig. Major and Inspector. Capt. John F. Pray, Aid de Camp.

The invitation with which the Brigade has been honored by the Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Massachusetts Volunteers, upon the occasion of their entree into the city upon their return from Mexico, has been accepted. The commanders of Regiments of the Brigade have signified their readiness and wishes to report their commands for the duty required.

It is therefore ordered, that the Colonels assemble and parade their Regiments, with Bands annexed, on Saturday next, on the Common, near the flag staff, at 11 o'clock, and report to the Brigade Major, and there wait for further orders.

Immediately after arriving on the Common, Lieut. Col. Andrews will detach the Cavalry corps annexed to his Regiment, with orders to report to the Brigade Major as a distinct corps. Division order bearing even date with this.

No 13, is herewith transmitted.

By Order,
B. F. EDMONDS,
Brigadier General.

N. AUGUSTUS M. DUDLEY,
Brig. Major and Inspector.

HEAD QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION, } Boston, July 20, 1848. }

Division Order, No. 13.

Col. B. F. Edmonds, 1st Light Infantry, having been elected, commissioned and qualified as Brigadier General, of the First Brigade, First Division, will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By order of the Major General:
E. W. STONE,
Division Inspector, 1st Division.

Papers from South America state, that on the 12th of April last, there was a great fire at St. Jago de Chili, which destroyed property to the amount of half a million of dollars. While the fire was raging, an earthquake took place, but whether any damage was done, the papers do not mention.

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT. At the rising of the people of Weimer, the benevolent Grand Duke walked backward and forward in his castle, asking, "What do all these want, then? I have not asked them to come here." When it was hinted that they desired work he answered, "Work! good heaven, work! I *have nothing to do myself!*"

LOUIS BLANC. The first sight of Louis Blanc was at the Palace of the Luxembourg. "*Viola la petite!*" said a Frenchman near me as he entered. He is indeed a little man with a great *distingue*,—a pigmy of price—a dwarf in body but a giant in mind. He stands hardly four feet in height. His air, too, is extremely youthful, with his smooth, fair, hairless face, and his neat, slim, little figure. Although he approaches the manhood of forty, he might easily be mistaken for a boy of eighteen. Although he has a stern strength about him, it might be supposed, from his first appearance, that he was weak and effeminate. He entered, however, as one of the Provisional Government of the Republic of France, to deliver addresses to assemblies of working men and masters; collected together by him in his function of President of the Commisson for the Government of the Workmen, to consult and decide on a plan for the organization of industry. He spoke and the workingmen were melted to tears, and even the masters were moved. His tones were soft and showery or earnest and energetic. With his little figure buttoned up tight in a blue coat with gilt buttons, there he stood mounted up, evidently awakening, convincing, deciding with melodized voice and expressive action. There he stood, though so small, not the least of the great men who now rule over the destinies of the France of the Third Revolution. [Tait's Magazine.

THE OMNIBUS WAR. In the Police Court yesterday afternoon, after some consultation between the City Solicitor and Mr. Fuller, counsel for Mr. King, by consent, judgement was entered *proforma*, against the defendants, (the drivers of the Omnibuses) who appealed to the Municipal Court, Mr. King recognizing in each case for them to appear and prosecute their appeals. It is not at all likely that these cases will be settled before any other tribunal than the Supreme Judicial Court.

Mr. Tukey stated in open Court that it was his intention to continue to prosecute the drivers in every instance in which they did not conform to he ordinance, and not wait until the present *ten* cases were finally settled. We must confess that we were much suprised to hear the City Marshal make such a declaration. It certainly has the appearance of vindictiveness, on his part, to say the least. [Journal]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Grain Cradles.

SUPERIOR Grain Cradles, viz. 'Wilcox & Son' premium, 'Grant's' do. and 'Dunn's' do. a large assortment of all sizes just received and for sale at very low prices, at wholesale and retail

ALSO—'Brimfull's' best Sickles; 'Glover's' superior Flails; 'Moore's' do at Quincy Hall, over the Market, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

July 22 3w

Athenæum Exhibition.

THE Annual Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary of the Boston Athenæum, in connection with the Boston Artists' Association, is now open at the Gallery in Pearl street.

For the Boston Athenæum. CHARLES FOLSOM.

For the Boston Artists' Association,
CHARLES HUBBARD, JOHN POPE, | THOMAS BELL, E. A. BRACKETT.

Admittance 25 cents—Season Tickets, 50 cents.
July 22 tf

For Sale in Groton,

ON NASHUA STREET, MAIN VILLAGE,

MY Real Estate—3 acres of Land with the Buildings thereon for $3?50,00. The House two stories, with high rooms and well finished. A Barn 30 by 50 feet with a cellar—Out buildings good. Two good wells and a cistern. A fine garden. Fruit trees as currants, cherries, plums, peaches, apples and pears. Forest trees in and about the front yard. The premises are within 10 minutes walk of three Churches, the Lawrence Academy, and Depot station of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad.

☞ Reference to H. Hill, No 58 Main street, Charlestown.
GEORGE SHATTUCK.
Groton, July 22. 6w

Notice.

ALL Persons, indebted to the late firms of Wheeler & Co., are called upon to make payment on or before the first day of Sept. next, as the out standing debts after that time will be left for collection.

for the late firms
J. S. WHEELER.
Framingham, July 22. tsl

To Road Builders!

THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals for building a Town Road in Shirley, about seven eighths of a mile in length, from the house of Oliver Lawton. He will be at the Public House in Shirley Village, on the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M, when the proposals will be opened and examined.

Good security will be required for completing the work by the 1st day of May next, agreeably to the order of the County Commissioners, a copy of which may be obtained of the Clerk of the Courts at East Cambridge, and is posted at the hotels in Shirley Village and Framingham Village.

By order of said Commissioners,
JOSIAH ADAMS, Chairman.
Framingham, July 14, 1848. tf july22

Useful Books.

C'HANNING'S Works complete, 6 vols, 12mo. 2 50.
Ware's (H. Jr.,) complete Works, 4 vols, Portraits.
Ware's Memoirs, by his brother, Dr. John Ware, 2 vols.
Formation of the Christian Character and Sequel to do, 18mo.
The Silent Pastor, edited by Rev. J. W. Ware, 18mo.
Livermore's Commentary on the Gospels, 2 vols.
Noyes's Translations of Prophets, Job, Psalms, Canticles, &c., with Notes.
Livermore's Commentary on Acts, with Map, 12mo.
Lecture's to Young Men, by Livermore, 16mo.
Letters to Relatives and Friends, by Mrs. Mary S. B. Dana, 12mo.
July22 No. 134 Washington, opposite School st.

To Invalids.

LIFE in the Sick Room, by an Invalid, 2d ed.
The Sick Chamber. This work is highly recommended.
Notes on Cuba, with Directions to Travellers Visiting the Island, 12mo.
The Silent Pastor, or Consolations for the Sick, 18mo.
For sale dy JAMES MUNROE & Co.,
June22 No 134 Washington, corner of School st.

New Medical Books.

TICKNOR & CO.—Medical Publishers and Booksellers, have lately received Medical Chemistry for the use of Students and the profession, being a manual of the science, by D. F. Gardner, 1 vol, 12mo.
A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, by J. Forsyth Meigs, 1 vol, 12mo.
Elements of General Pathology, by A. F. Chomel, 1 vol, 8vo.
Manuals of the Blood and Urine, by Griffith Rees and Markinck, 1 vol, 12mo.
The Causes and Treatment of Abortion and Sterility, by James Whitehead, 1 vol, 8vo.
On Bandaging and other Operations of Minor Surgery, by F. W. Sargent, M. D., 1 vol, 12mo.
Wayne's Dispensatory and Formulary, edited by Griffith, 1 vol, 12mo.
Clarkson on Diseases of the Chest, 1 vol, 8vo.
Lallemand on Spermatonhea, 1 vol, 8vo. &c., &c.
july22 135 Washington st.

The Shilling Bee Book.

TICKNOR & CO.—have lately imported The Shilling Bee Book,—containing the leading facts in the Natural History of Bees, with directions for Bee Management, by Robert Golding. Price 37 cents.
july22 135 Washington st.

Manures.

THEIR Composition, Preparation and Action upon soil, with the quantities to be applied, being a field companion for the farmer. by Campbell Morfitt, 1 vol, 18mo.
july22 TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington st.

Wanted.

PLEASANTLY situated near a Market, a small Farm, with from 15 to 40 acres of good land that is warm and easy to cultivate, with a good Orchard and Wood sufficient to supply one fire—with good buildings (though small) on the same. Some intervale or meadow would be preferred. Price not to exceed $1700. Please describe and state the price. Address 'T. M.' Andover, Mass., July 11, 1848. j15 4t

For Sale cheap for Cash, or

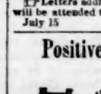
EXCHANGED FOR A FARM.

THE LEASE, Furniture, and Fixtures of a PUBLIC HOUSE, now doing a first rate Party Business. This offers a *rare chance*, as the Proprietor is determined to dispose of his interest, and go into the country.

☞ Letters addressed to 'C. W.' and left at this Office, will be attended to by the Advertiser.
July 15 3t*

Positive Sale of Real Estate

BY AUCTION.



Will be sold by Auction, on Monday, the 31st day of July instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, an Estate situated in Foxborough, near Carpenter's Factory, containing seven acres of Land, on which is a House, 23 by 28½ feet, with an L attached, which is 15 by 30 feet, all built within four years, and possessing every convenience.

Said Estate is pleasantly situated, on a good road, within a short distance of a school, and not far from three Meeting-houses.

The owner being a machinest, and about to remove to Waltham, is determined to sell the same for the most it will bring under the hammer.

Three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on the premises a number of years.

LINDELL GROVER.
DAVID A. FISHER, Auc'r.
Foxborough, July 15, 1848. *2w

Martin L. Bradford,

142 WASHINGTON STREET,

(*Three doors North of the Old South Church.*)

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CUTLERY,
FAMILY HARDWARE,
—AND—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

Sole Agent in New England for Leonard & Windt's Patent Tailor's Shears and Barber's Scissors. Also—

FISHING TACKLE,

Of which he imports and keeps constantly for sale as complete an assortment as can be found in the United States.

M. L. B. received the DIPLOMA at the Mechanic's Fair of 1847, for Rods and Fishing Tackle; and he is sole agent for Johnson's Patent Yankee Doodle Spring Hooks, and American Spring Snap Hooks, which are the latest and most improved inventions of the kind. Sole agent in Massachusetts for Schoenbein's Gun Cotton.
apl 15 eop

J. HAPGOOD, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns and Pistols, and Agent for the sale of the Hazard Co's. superior Sporting Powder.

Also,—Dealer in Gun materials and Sportsmen's Goods of every description.
july1 No. 30 Washington st., Boston.

To the Honorable S. P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of Ebes Hapgood, of Marlborough, in said county, administrator of the estate of Jonathan Howe, late of Marlborough, in said county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate. Humbly shows, that the just debts, which the said deceased owed at the time of his death, together with the widow's allowance and charges of administration, amount to the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty dollars and five cents; that the value of the personal estate of the said deceased, by the inventory thereof, duly exhibited in the Probate Office, and other personal estate, since discovered, and gain on sales of personal estate, is four hundred and ten dollars and four cents, and the value of the real estate of said deceased, by the said inventory, is thirteen hundred and eighty one dollars.—Wherefore, your petitioner prays, that he may be empowered and licensed to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, as will raise the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars and one cent, for the payment of his just debts, and charges of administration. EBER HOWE.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate, holden at Framingham, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of June, A. D., 1848.

Upon the petition aforesaid, this day preferred by the above named Eber Howe, administrator. Ordered, that the said administrator notify all persons interested thereto, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Concord, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, by publication of the foregoing petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be five days at least before the said second Tuesday of August, when and where they may be heard concerning the same, and make return under oath of his doings herein unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
Copy Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Register.
July8 *5w

To the Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of William Hastings, of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex,—Guardian of Jacob Howe, of Framingham, in said County, a lunatic, insane or distracted person, Respectfully represents, that said Howe is interested in certain real estate, to wit, in one undivided seventh part of about one hundred and fourteen acres of land and the buildings thereon, situate in the northwester ly part of said Framingham, bounded northerly by lands of Lyman and Adam Howe, easterly by lands of Matthew Gibbs, southerly by lands of Matthew Gibbs, and lands of Samuel A. Forrester, and westerly by lands of said Forrester, the Dower of Sally Forrester, and lands late of Joshua Parmenter, deceased, (a part of said estate, viz., about fifty three acres of said land and nearly half the buildings, being subject to the life Estate of the widow of Ezekiel Howe, deceased.) That the said Jacob Howe, has no personal estate, that the income of said estate is insufficient to maintain the said Jacob Howe, that if is necessary said Jacob Howe interest in said Estate be sold for his support and maintainance. Wherefore the said Guardian prays, that he may be authorized and empowered to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such case made and provided.

WILLIAM HASTINGS.

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Framingham, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1848.

Upon the petition aforesaid, this day preferred by the abovenamed William Hastings, Ordered, that the said Petitioner notify all persons, interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Concord, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of August next, by advertisement of the foregoing Petition with this Order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be ten days at least before the said second Tuesday of August, when and where they may be heard concerning the same. And make return, under oath, of your doings herein unto said Court.

S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
A true copy. ISAAC FISKE, Register.
july8

STATE Mutual Life Assurance Company

OF WORCESTER.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.

100,000 DOLLARS.

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *President.*
Hon. ISAAC DAVIS, } *Vice Presidents.*
Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, }
CLARENDON HARRIS, *Secretary.*

THIS Company commenced issuing Policies on the first of June, 1845, and in two years have issued 1000 Policies, and received $40 000 in Premiums.

This Company is conducted on the most economical principles, its premiums for assurance are not expended in paying heavy rents or high salaries to its officers, and instead of taking more money of the assured than enough to cover actual losses, it takes a small portion of the premium in a note, to be assessed only in case of extraordinary mortality, and not chargable with interest.

Surplus to be refunded to members & the end of every three years, from June 1st, 1846.

Pamphlets, explaining the principles and advantages of Life Assurance, with the forms of application and rates of premium, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or of the Subscriber.

Applications for Assurance will be received by the Subscriber, at Concord, Mass.

JOHN RAYNOLDS, Agent.
Concord, Mass., Sept. 4.

The Best Work on the Cultivation

OF THE GRAPE VINE.

THE Fourth Edition of A Tractical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine, on Open Walls, to which is added, a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines. 1 vol 12mo, pp., 187.

Just published by TICKNOR & CO.,
july8 135 Washington, corner of School st.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of JOHN RAMSDELL, late of Malden, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

SAM'L FISK, Ex'r.
Malden, May 16. *3w july1

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, Lavina B. Adams, has left my bed and board, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account as, I shall pay no debts of her contracting, from this date.

ELIJAH W. ADAMS.
Holliston, June 23, 1848. 3w* july1

Salt Lyes for Sale,

BY the year or load, at DAVIS & DICKINSON'S Soap Manufactory, corner of Davis street and Broadway, Cambridgeport.
june24 4t

Safety Fuze,

FOR Blasting Rocks. The only safe method ever discovered, and now in general use throughout the country. Constantly for sale at reduced prices by

LANE & READ, No. 6 Market Square.
june24 4t

One Cent Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, a boy by the name of William Carr, an indented appreatice, taken from the House of Reformation, Boston. I forbid any one harboring or trusting him on my account.

THOS. AMES.
West Bridgewater, June 17, 1848.

Paper Hangings.

THE subscribers have imported a large and well assorted stock of French Paper Hangings, Borders—and Fine Board Prints, and with their newly selected assortment of American Papers, makes their stock as good as can be found in the city, and all in want of Paper Hangings, can be supplied, as low as can be purchased else where.

J. W. BUMSTEAD & CO.,
No. 113 Washington st., Boston, (near State st.)
april22

Ground Bone for Manure,

IN Barrels and Bulk. For sale by NAHUM WARD & CO., 104 Fulton st. *2w april22

DRY GOODS VERSUS MONEY.

Ladies' Exchange Notice.

IN consequence of the departure of our Mr. Warren in the *Caledonia for Europe*, for our *Fall Stock of Goods*, we wish to turn our present stock into money as fast as possible, and shall make it an object for all who have money to spend to call on us.

Our customers know that our stock is *too large* to attempt a description in an advertisement, as, besides the *largest* stock of

Long and Square Shawls,
SILK GOODS.
VISITES AND MANTILETS,
DRESS GOODS
AND FANCY GOODS
OF ALL KINDS,

WE HAVE A FULL WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF
HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES!
COAT, VEST
AND PANT STUFFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Laces, Embroideries, Trimmings, and White Goods.
MOURNING ARTICLES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOMESTICS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

And in fact every article in the DRY GOODS line, but *pins, needles, tapes and ribbons.*

Ladies in want of a Dress can find every thing from a LONDON PRINT, at 6¼ cents, to the finest fabrics imported.

SHAWLS, from one dollar to hundreds, and the same wide range of prices in all other articles.

In having so large a stock from which to select, customers

THE POET'S CORNER.

FORGIVENESS.

BY WILLIAM KENNEDY, ESQ.

Oh, wring the black drop from your heart
Before you kneel in prayer!
You do but mock the Mercy Seat
If hatred linger there.
How can you ask offended Heaven
To clear your soul's deep debt,
If 'neath your ban lies brother man?—
Forgive, if not forget.

Remember sons of earth are born
To sorrow and to sin;
That poor and rich to dust return,
A few brief years within.
For guests that crowd round life's strange board,
Joy's cups are thinly set;
To poison them were fearful shame—
Forgive, if not forget.

In error or in guiltiness,
If men have wrought thee wrong,
From ways of wrath thy steps restrain—
In patience pass along.
Should retribution be thy right,
He will avenge thee yet.
Who mortal ill repayeth still—
Forgive, if not forget.

How pleasant, when our orisons
We breathe at eventide,
To feel the heart untenanted
By anger or by pride!
Oh! blessed are the merciful,
Whose hopes on high are set!
Like them, release thy soul in peace—
Forgive and thou'lt forget.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

HISTORY OF THE CASE OF
Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines,

FOR THE RECOVERY OF HER FATHER'S ESTATE.

We derive the following particulars of this extraordinary case from the "Merchants' Ledger." We give it in place of a Tale; it is as romantic as fiction, while the reader has the satisfaction of knowing that the story is true.

Daniel Clark was a native of Ireland. Sent to England in his youth he received a complete University education. Soon after "finishing his education," he was induced to emigrate to the city of New Orleans, in Louisiana, (then a province under European dominion,) by the invitation of an uncle who had for some years resided there, and had acquired in commerce a property of $100,000. With the expectation and promise of becoming his uncle's heir, he accordingly left the country of his birth, and that of his education, and went to Louisiana, where he became a merchant and planter. He soon acquired a large property, independently of his expectations. His uncle, dying a few years after, left him all his wealth; and with these additional means, Daniel Clark went on, increasing his business, rapidly augmenting his estates, buying land and land-claims, until he became a man of extensive possessions, great in actual amount, but of infinitely greater prospective value.

Mr. Clark took a prominent part in securing the union of Louisiana to the United States,—being the first to suggest the purchase, to President Jefferson. After the purchase, and the establishment of the territory of Orleans, (now the State of Louisiana,) he was elected the first Delegate to Congress.

On one of his frequent journeys to the North, Daniel Clark became acquainted with a very young and beautiful lady—a mere girl in age, though already, as he had supposed, a married woman. She was a native of France, originally named Zulime Carriere, and had been, in due form married to a Frenchman named De Grainger, whom she had accompanied from Paris to New York. Not long after her arrival here, she ascertained that he had a lawful wife still living; and of course she immediately separated from him, remaining in a very peculiar condition—neither wife, widow, nor maiden, and yet of perfectly innocent and irreproachable character.

It was when she was known as a victim to these remarkable and cruel misfortunes, that Daniel Clark first saw her; and such were her charms—such her manifest innocence and moral purity—that all the peculiarities of her condition, so far from checking the natural and spontaneous movement of his feelings of admiration towards her, only heightened the passion and affection with which she inspired him. He loved her; and she, a stranger in a strange land, foreign in birth, in speech, and in associations—friendless and alone, overwhelmed by the dreadful calamity to which she had been thus subjected in the very dawn of her youth, for she was but fourteen years old at the time of her fictitious marriage to the villain De Grainger, soon gave a willing ear to the consolations which her distinguished and accomplished admirer so lavishly administered. The sincerity and respectful devotion, as well as ardor, of the affection of Daniel Clark for the unfortunate but innocent Zulime, were soon demonstrated by a proposal of marriage. All that was necessary to make such a connection not only honorable and morally right, but safe and proper, was the legal proof of the previous marriage of De Grainger. This was soon put in progress of elucidation by his arrest and indictment under this charge at New Orleans, which, at that time, was still under the French dominion. He was tried and convicted, but, under the tardy procedure of colonial law, he remained in prison unsentenced, while the transfer of Louisiana to the United States was in progress. During the conflict of jurisdiction arising out of the disorganization of the old tribunals and the formation of the new courts, De Grainger by some accidental misunderstanding, or connivance of friends among the French authorities, managed to obtain his liberty for a moment; he immediately made good his escape, and was never after heard of by those interested in his detection and punishment.

Proceedings for obtaining legal proof of his previous marriage, as furnished by his trial in New Orleans, were begun, in order to render Zulime Carriere unquestionably capable of contracting a marriage with Daniel Clark. But delays occurred, and the ardor of the Anglo-Hibernian lover could not brook this threatened prolongation to his expectancy. The moral right of Zulime to become his wife no one could question. She was free, and would soon be in due form proved to be so. She was pure and innocent. She was still little more than a child in age, and overflowing with affectionate admiration of the man who was not only willing but eager to make her his wife, and give her such a rank and position as to put her character forever beyond dispute or inquiry. In this hasty and recklessly impassioned love, he urged an immediate marriage, to be *private* at first, and afterwards to be publicly declared, when the proof of the illegality of her former marriage was complete. Any apprehensions of possible risk to her reputation and her future security and happiness, which she might have entertained, were overcome by the passionate representations of her betrothed; and won or flattered by the honorable love with which he had so signally befriended her in the day of her agony at the discovery of her betrayal—in the midst of the greatest misfortune which could ever befal a truly virtuous woman—she yielded; and few could blame her for so doing, under all the circumstances of her extreme youth, inexperience, friendlessness and distress, when thus sought by such a man. She was accordingly married to him *lawfully* but *privately*, by a Priest of the Church of Rome, in the city of New York, in the presence of several witnesses; and soon after she accompanied him to New Orleans, where she was received in the families of his friends, and in all the respectable society with which his position and character had previously made him familiar. Still, on account of the difficulty of obtaining complete legal proof of the previous marriage of De Grainger, her marriage with Daniel Clark was not openly solemnized or made public in the requisite legal form.

In this stage of the narrative, if any doubt arise as to the fact of the marriage having taken place as here described, or if there should appear anything mysterious or unaccountable in it with this very imperfect view of the numerous particulars of the case—it is enough to notice the fact that all the evidence of that marriage has been submitted to the Courts of the United States; it has been *proved* before those tribunals, by living witnesses, undergoing the most rigid cross-examination by counsel employed by opposing parties, who had uncounted millions of dollars depending on the result; and it now stands, after all this ordeal, *proved*—unquestioned. All this testimony, as to the legality of that marriage, has been reviewed year after year by the Supreme Court of the United States while the bench has been occupied by such jurists as Story, Thomson, McLean, Wayne, Baldwin, and those who sat with them when the cause was argued for the first and second time, and those who had succeeded to *some* of them, when the "DECREE" which placed the legality of that marriage beyond question, was authorized and pronounced. The highest tribunal in the Union—one which has no superior in the world for the authority of its decisions—on a full review of that testimony, has declared that the marriage of Daniel Clark to Zulime Carriere; in the city of New York, in the year 1805, was a true and legal marriage, by the laws of God and man. With that, let it rest: for so it will rest, while there is any authority in a judicial decision made after a litigation of fourteen years—made in favor of a plaintiff, not rich in the outset, and ultimately impoverished by the delays to which all human administration of justice is ever liable.

While the proceedings necessary to establish the illegality of the pretended marriage of De Grainger with Zulime Carriere were pending, Daniel Clark was called away from New Orleans, to attend to his public and political duties at Washington. He left his wife at New Orleans under the care of friends residing there, and remained in Washington and the north for some months, constantly corresponding with her, and manifesting unabated affection. In the meantime, the evidence convicting De Grainger of bigamy, after many searches for the records of former colonial courts, which had been lost or misplaced in the confusion incident to the exchange of jurisdictions, was recovered, and the fact of the nullity of his pretended marriage to Zulime Carriere was fully established on legal and documentary testimony. Nothing was now lacking to the security of the honor and rights of the wife of Daniel Clark, but a public and formal acknowledgment by him of his actual marriage with her. Confident in his affection and honor she felt no disposition to hasten his action on the subject while he was absent from her, but contentedly awaited his return to New Orleans, as furnishing the most suitable occasion for duly recognizing and formally registering the marriage. At this point of the narrative come in the evil agencies which wrought all the wrong and misery afterward suffered by his wife and himself, and by his child, to remedy which has required more than forty years.

Daniel Clark, upon commencing business in New Orleans, took into his employment two poor young men, named *R*—— and *C*——, and retained them in that capacity for some years, until their conduct had so far demonstrated to him their ability and apparent honesty, that he made them his partners in business, though they had no capital except what they had acquired from him. To say that he had confidence in their fidelity and honesty is not necessary, after giving such evidences of his regard for them. He was not only their generous patron, but their devoted friend, relying implicitly upon their fidelity, and entrusting them not only with all his business, but also with the knowledge of his secret feelings, purposes and affections. They throve by his favor, and did their best for a long time to retain it, which could have been done easily by simple common honesty, and a due attention to his commercial interests, as combined and identified with their own. But this course, so simple and easy to men of only *ordinary* depravity, did not accord with the foolishly eager covetousness of these men, who seem to have grasped at nothing less than the whole of the property of Daniel Clark, in case of his decease before them.

Regarding these his *protegés* and beneficiaries as the most grateful and devoted of his friends, Daniel Clark, on bringing his beloved Zulime to New Orleans, entrusted them with the whole of the secret of his private marriage to her, and of the peculiar circumstances which prevented an immediate disclosure of it and a public recognition of her as his wife at that time. She was treated by them as his wife, and was received by the wife of *R*—— into his house as a virtuous and honorable lady; while her connection with Daniel Clark was known, she was also thus received by other ladies on the strength of her reception by the wife of *R*——. No testimonial of respect and kindness to her was lacking on their parts, and she was therefore left under their protection by her husband, on his departure, without a misgiving as to their fidelity to him, or their respect and friendship for her.

It was under these circumstances that the only child of Daniel Clark and his wife Zulime, was born. It was a daughter, and was by him named Myra. The circumstances made it necessary to separate the infant from its mother almost immediately after its birth; and it was so fortunate as to find in a lady of high character and eminent virtues, one of the best of foster mothers. Captain Davis, an officer of the United States Army, then stationed at New Orleans, was an intimate and favored friend of Daniel Clark, and was so largely benefited by his liberality in pecuniary matters, as to feel under great personal obligations to him. Capt. Davis was married; and to him and his wife was entrusted the secret of the marriage of their wealthy and generous friend; in consequence of which Madame Zulime Clark was received by them, also, as a lady worthy of the society of ladies. To the kind care of Mrs. Davis the little Myra was gladly entrusted, soon after her birth, and was received by her with an affection as devoted, fond and unchanging as if she had been her own offspring; so that with all the misfortunes of her birth, under circumstances which prevented the public acknowledgement of her parents' marriage, Myra never knew what it was to want a mother. Until she became a woman, she never found the least occasion to suppose that Mrs. Davis was not her actual mother, or that the children of Mrs. Davis were not her brothers and sisters. To the day of her death, Mrs. Davis was all to her adopted child that a mother could be; and when she died, was lamented by her with an agony of grief that was not mitigated by the recently acquired knowledge of the absence of all natural kindred relationship between them.

R—— and *C*—— were, by the frequent withdrawal of their patron from commerce into the absorbing cares of politics, soon left with an almost absolute control of his business, and with the management of all his property, with a corresponding knowledge of the extent, position and value of it. Complicated as his affairs were, by his numerous gigantic speculations in great tracts of land in the new states and territories, at times largely absorbing his money and actual resources, his sudden death in a country so far remote from that of his birth and kindred, would (if he had remained *unmarried* and childless) have left his whole estate very much at the mercy of unprincipled and cunning men, in their position, alone possessing all his secrets of business, his accounts and papers. The warm friendship and attachment which he then felt for them, would have undoubtedly induced him to make them the heirs of some considerable portion of his property, as they were nearer to his heart than any other person, except his aged mother, then living in Philadelphia. His lawful marriage, and the birth of a legitimate heir of his estate could not, therefore, but make a very material difference in the condition and prospects of *R*—— and *C*——. Still, for some time after the birth of his daughter, he continued to hold them in the same confidence, esteem and friendship as before. They still retained, in a great measure, the custody and management of his property and business.

The absence of Daniel Clark at Washington and the North, was soon made by *R*—— and *C*——, the occasion of the formation, and incipient execution, of that extraordinary plot against him, his affections, his hopes, his all in life, which resulted in those events that, for nearly half a century, have frustrated the great designs which he cherished, not only for himself, but for what was dearer to him than self, than fame or being. To prevent him from publicly acknowledging his marriage with Zulime Carriere—from establishing the legitimacy of his daughter, born of her—from entitling his wife to her lawful share in his estate, and from making his legitimate daughter his heir—were the great objects before them. The only imaginable mode of accomplishing those objects, they were able to discover and adopt.

After Daniel Clark had been for sometime at the North, separated from her by what was then to the minds of men a much greater distance than now, R—— and C——, being still in full possession of his highest confidence and esteem, contrived, through various inventions and wicked calumnies, to impress him with suspicions of her purity and fidelity to him. He was a man of the world. He had long been accustomed to that independence and liberty belonging to the unmarried man of great wealth and high position. The ardor of that extraordinary and devoted passion with which he had been inspired for a beautiful and charming girl, in those circumstances of peculiar and almost unparalleled misfortune, had probably somewhat abated; and he *may* have felt, at times, that he had more injured his own prospects than benefitted her by thus binding himself to her for life. In his station with his unusual gifts and accomplishments, his reputation and wealth, he must have been the object of many attentions from distinguished families with marriageable daughters, who were awake to the advantages of an alliance with a gentleman so endowed and so eminently able to give honor, wealth, and high position to any body who might be privileged to become his wife. While thus courted and tempted, far from the object of his affections, he was suddenly assailed by representations from his confidential friends, R—— and C——, and others, that Zulime was unfaithful to him, and had grossly betrayed his confidence; and dishonored him. It was afterwards proved, beyond a doubt that her conduct was wholly irreproachable, and that there was nothing in her deportment to excite even a suspicion against her; but to the cool and deliberate ingenuity of R—— and C——, nothing was impossible in their scheme to alienate Daniel Clark from his wife, to prevent the public recognition of his marriage, and the establishment of the legitimacy of his daughter.—So artfully was the calumnious plot contrived, that Daniel Clark was, for a time, completely deceived. In a transport of jealous rage, he was induced to wrong the unfortunate and innocent Zulime by a belief of the slanders concocted by his pretended friends—and he resolved to abandon her forever, as wholly unworthy of that generous, pure, and devoted love, which had prompted him to rescue her from the peculiar distress in which he had first found her, by honoring her with the highest pledges of sympathy and affection that man could give to woman.—Believing her false and infamous, he felt that it was impossible for him to dishonor himself by gratuitously avowing himself the husband of such a woman—the victim of a foolish passion, by which he had been beguiled into a situation so contemptible and revolting—he resolved that his hasty and unfortunate private marriage should forever remain a secret, though its legality would prevent him from taking another wife while she lived. He consequently at once ceased to communicate with her, and endeavored to forget her in the attractions of the brilliant society in Washington and Baltimore, to which he was considered an ornament and an honor.

The unhappy Zulime, who had been living at New Orleans in retirement, visited only by the false friends of Daniel Clark, and their families, suddenly took alarm at the total cessation of all communication from her absent husband. His silence was wholly inexplicable to her; and, of course, the false friends around her did not assist her to conjecture its cause; but on the contrary, in furtherance of their deep and pitiless design, labored to aggravate her distress by suggesting to her the most cruel doubts of his disposition to do her justice, and establish her legal rights. It was insinuated to her that, from satiety or fickleness, he might have transferred his affections to another, and was intending to desert her. His neglect to make a public avowal of his marriage now assumed a most alarming aspect, and her confidence in his fidelity and justice being shaken, the most terrible suspicions across her mind that she was destined to be again betrayed as before, and rendered doubly unfortunate—the most ill-fated of innocent women that ever lived. Incited by the demoniac plotters who surrounded her, she wrote, in the most impassioned grief and fear, to her husband, beseeching him to put an end immediately to her horrid doubts, by publicly declaring their marriage, and securing authentic legal proofs of it. To this letter, which was received by him when in the midst of his most jealous rage and scorn against her, she obtained no answer; and his agony at this apparent confirmation of her previous dreadful suspicions, became insupportable. The plotters still goaded her by new evidences of his purposed injustice to her, and of his virtual abandonment of her to public suspicion, and final dishonor and infamy.

The alarm and distress created by these insidious villains, finally wrought in the mind of Zulime a purpose to break through all suspense and delay, by instantly going from New Orleans to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or N. York, to ascertain from her husband directly the cause of his silence, his intentions in regard to her, that she might know the worst at once, and be prepared for her destiny. She left New Orleans accordingly, and hurried to the North. Not able to meet him at Washington, she went to Philadelphia. She there fell into the hands of R—'s agents and associates in villany, who studiously aggravated her alarms, and contributed essentially to the consummation of her irretrievable ruin.

Daniel Clark, in the transaction of his very extensive commercial business, had found it desirable to form a branch establishment in Philadelphia, and for this purpose had formed a partnership there with two men named C—— and H——, with and through whom he carried on that part of his traffic which centered in that city.—With these two Philadelphians, who owed most of their actual possessions to Daniel Clark, and whose hopes of greater wealth were associated with him and the contingency of his death without a widow's incumbrance of dower, and without 'heirs of his body,' R—— and C——, of New Orleans were closely linked in interest; and the natural sympathy between them was maintained by an epistolary correspondence.—Therefore, thus fully instructed by their coadjutors in villainy they were prepared to play their part in this singular drama, and as the result proves, they were in no particular lacking the disposition or capacity for equal wickedness.

These men and their agents solemnly assured the half-distracted Zulime that she was the victim of the arts of an accomplished seducer—that Daniel Clark, taking advantage of her ignorance, and her distress at the discovery of the criminality of De Grainger, had imposed upon her by a mock marriage—that her connection with him had no legal sanction or authority, and that she was as cruelly betrayed by him as she had been by De Grainger—that her offspring by him was illegitimate, and that he had forsaken her forever. In confirmation of this horrible pretended revelation, they furthermore assured her that he was at that moment preparing for a formal public marriage with a lady whose rank and position were suited to his own—that he was, in fact, "engaged" to one of the Miss Catons, of Baltimore.

It was true that Daniel Clark, known in society only as an unmarried man, had been intimate in some of the most distinguished and attractive circles of fashionable life in Baltimore; and, partly recommended perhaps by the associations of his birth in the country of their ancestry, as well as by his good family, education, and great wealth, was very well received in the family of Mr. Caton, the son-in-law of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose daughters were then admired for their beauty and dignity of character, as they have since been almost world-renowned for the lofty station and rank to which these endowments have raised them, three of them being now British peeresses—the Duchess of Leeds, (late Marchioness of Cærmarthen,) the Marchioness Wellesly, and the Countess of——. To one of these ladies, Daniel Clark had been so assiduously devoted, that a rumor arose that he was her accepted suitor, and that they were engaged to be married.

All this, with additions designed to confirm the mere rumor into positive, undoubted fact, was poured into the ears of Zulime by the co-plotters of R——and C——, with such power, that she could no longer hesitate to believe that Daniel Clark was a villain, that he practiced a monstrous imposture and fraud upon her in the form of a marriage ceremony—that he had not legally married her, and that she, now a second time wofully betrayed and ruined, was in a condition of desolation ane anguish to which no equal or parallel could be imagined. As for communication with Daniel Clark it was impossible, for he had already refused to notice her letters, and she was assured of receiving nothing but insult and outrage from a man who had so deliberately planned and consummated her ruin by a fraud so wickedly base and cruel.

Having thus overwhelmed her with the horrors of her situation, they soon contrived a snare in which she became irretrievably entangled.—A young French gentleman, named De Gardette was introduced to her, and being struck with her beauty, rapidly began to feel a strong personal interest in her. Her peculiar multiplied misfortunes, associated as they were with innocence and moral purity, not only excited his sympathy and compassion, but kindled in him a genuine passion of honorable love. She naturally turned with grateful feelings towards this new and devoted friend as almost her only refuge in her desolation; and her hopeless circumstances forbade her to repel him. It was not long before De Gardette, fully appreciating her position as represented by the pretended friends of Daniel Clark, offered her marriage as her best security against the injuries resuling from her two betrayals. She was encouraged and urged by the agents of R—— and C——, to accept him as the only person capable of rescuing her from infamy and distress.

Fully convinced that she had never been lawfully married, and that she was as free at that time as she was when she accepted Daniel Clark, she yielded, and was married (in form) to De Gardette. The success of the conspiracy was now thus far complete.

By the crowning act of this singularly contrived fraud, Daniel Clark was finally and forever separated from his wife, as effectually as if death had parted them—yet without leaving to him or her the liberty of marrying again; since, in law, she was still his wife; and her error in regard to that fact, being not criminal, but the result of innocent ignorance, wrought upon and betrayed by the most unheard-of and artful knavery—she could not be considered guilty of that offence which the laws of Christendom constitute a complete ground of divorce. Zulime Carriere had now been three times married; each of the three men to whom she had been married were living; she had been divorced from neither of them; she was the lawful wife of one of them: her lawful husband, even though believing her morally guiltless, could never again honorably receive her as his wife from the home of another man, who had regarded her as his own; he with whom she last found herself as a wife, could not lawfully retain her when knowing the facts; neither could he justly censure her or honorably discard her, or thrust her out from him and leave her without a home or a protector, as completely ruined, and as unworthy of again becoming a wife, as though her innocence had been the most licentious guilt; neither the first nor the last could lawfully claim her; the other could not in honor or decency do so; to all practical intents and purposes, therefore, she was the wife of no man. To her it might have been truly said—"Thou hast three husbands; and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband." History never furnished a parallel to this remarkable case. Fiction, ever feebler in invention than truth is in its natural development, never in its wildest flights, in poetry, in the drama, or in romance, rose to the conception of a catastrophe so inextricably complicated in its results, so appalling, so revolting to moral sense, where the chief victims were so free from heinous guilt.

To this point, Daniel Clark and Zulime remained ignorant of their relative position. He had cast her off as an utterly unworthy woman, who had vilely dishonored his true affection for her; and he had determined to spare himself the mortification of exposing her shame and his, by any public proceeding against her—preferring that the (by him deemed fortunate) secrecy of his unfortunate marriage should remain and be perpetual. Though scorning to care for the fate of such a being, he heard that she had made a supposed marriage with another person, but could not regard that as a matter of the slightest moment to him.

But there was a tie that bound him, in spite of himself, to a certain remembrance of her. She was the mother of his lawful child, and natural heir, born of her when he *knew* that she was his true and lawful wife. Blighted as were his hopes of a happy home, where their faces might together shine on him, that innocent daughter had still a hold on him which could not be removed by the opposed offences of her mother. While that mother lived, he could never have another lawful wife; and to this little child he, therefore, soon learned to look as his only hope and joy in life, and his only lawful heir. To provide for her, and to secure to her a fortune that should enable her to take a station worthy of him, became a great object to him, even when he considered her mother dishonored; and this purpose he maintained to the last hour of his life, with a fidelity well exhibited in the evidence now recognized in the highest court in the Union. Still, while believing that her mother had betrayed him he did not regard her with that unmingled satisfaction and pride with which he would have viewed her as the ornament and hope of a happy home, in which she might have grown up honoring and alike honored, by both her father *and mother*. She had found a mother in one who never gave her occasion to wish for another, or to feel the want of one. Mrs. Davis, loving little Myra as her own child, seemed almost to forget that she cherished the offspring of another, and gave her a place in her affections secure from changes or dispute.

While still deceived as to his relations to his wife, he had made a will bequeathing the bulk of his property to his aged mother, then residing in Philadelphia under the care of his friends, and to other persons, legacies of various amounts.—Of this will, he named R—— and C—— the executors; and confiding in their disinterested attachment to him, he left to them the duty and power of effecting his kind purposes towards his mother, his friends and dependents.

But in process of time it came to pass that he first suspected, and then learned something of the monstrous frauds that had been practised on him by these too-much trusted *proteges*, partners, friends, and their fellow-conspirators. He satisfied himself that he had wofully wronged his wife. Upon investigation, she found that he had been deceived by studied imputations against her—that she had been honest and pure when he so rashly discarded her in a paroxysm of jealousy that had been studiously excited by these 'honest Iagos'—that she, too, had been as shamefully deceived concerning him, and had been the innocent victim of that deception in yielding to the temptations of a new matrimonial connection in that dreadful moment of her utter abandonment by him. Thus enlightened, he sought her, and fineing her, learned too late the history of the fictions by which she had been alienated from him, as he from her. Over the deep sorrows and unutterable horrors of that sad interview, human sympathy willingly casts a veil—dreading alike a detail of the woful truth, and an attempt to fill its place by feeble fiction. Fully knowing the frauds that had separated them yet, feeling the irrevocable doom which had been thereby brought upon them, they parted of necessity and forever—she to her strange lot as the innocent and faithful, though unlawful wife of another, and he to his paths of gain and ambition. A lonely man, he felt himself doomed to be henceforth. He could not lawfully marry another while she lived; and probably he had but little disposition at that time even to desire another wife. Her he could never take to himself again, guiltless though he now knew her to be. But there still remained to him one hope in life; one innocent object which he could still regard as all his own, purely and honorably his own; and that was his own daughter, the child of his cruelly injured and irretrievably lost Zulime;—and upon her all tee energies of his powerful mind, and all the unemployed affections of his heart seem to have been thenceforth concentrated.

Having ascertained the villany of R—— end C——, not only in these, but in other transactions, he at length determined to sunder all his connections with them as soon as he could so arrange his extensive and complicated business as to dispense with them entirely. Possessed as they were of the most intimate knowledge of all his commercial and confidential transactions, he could not safely cut off all communication with them at the instant when satisfied of their unworthiness.

But there was one responsible trust vested in them, which he did not long delay in removing. Knowing the uncertainty of life, and anxious to place the custody of his property, and the rights of his dearest relative in more trustworthy hands in case of his death, he made a new will, written throughout by his own hand, of which he constituted three French gentlemen of high character, and bound to him by the most intimate and friendly relations, the executors. This will revoked the previous one, and made a totally different disposition of his property. To his mother it gave a large annuity, and to a few other persons comparatively small legacies; but by it Myra Clark was formally declared his only legitimate child, and the heir of all the vast remainder of his great estate.

After his discovery of the almost incredible misrepresentations by which his wife had been calumniated and wronged, and he himself shamefully deceived into the jealousy whose consequences led to their eternal separation, he could not but look on the offspring of that union with new interest and intensely heightened affection. He left her still in the family of Capt. Davis, seeking no better security for her being cherished and educated to be all that he could desire, than was to be found in the truly maternal affection and high qualifications of Mrs. Davis. But he daily visited her, and passed much of his time in playing with her, and lavished upon her habitually such fond caresses and affectionate terms of endearment, that though but five years old when she ceased to see him, she never could forget him, and always remembered the name of Daniel Clark as that of him who used so often to take her in his arms and call her his little daughter, and to teach her to call him 'father.' Some years later, when it became necessary to remove these impressions from her mind, she was told in answer to her curious and eager inquiries, that Daniel Clark was her *god*-father—truly a manifest 'taking the name of God in vain.'

After executing this new will, and exhibiting it to an unusual number of witnesses, Daniel Clark believed that he had fully secured his estate against any interference from *R*—— and *C*——, after his death, however sudden that might be. To disentangle himself from all connection with them in business was the next great purpose of his life. For some reason, arising out of his long association with them in business, he did not choose to break with them at once, and after having put on record such evidence of a destruction of all confidence in them, he remained on the same terms of personal acquaintance with them as before. Men who are or have been actively engaged in commercial pursuits, can find means of explaining this anomaly to those who have never been so favored with the means of learning "human nature" through their own experience.

The making of the new will was intended by Daniel Clark to be kept a secret from his treacherous and unfaithful partners, the executors named in the former one, which remained in full force except as it might be nullified by the production of that which revoked and virtually cancelled it. But the existence of the new will soon came to the knowledge of *R*—— and *C*——; and in consequence, the loss of the confidence of their late patron and employer and present associate, which might have been before suggested by a suspicion of the discovery by him of all their villainy, was now placed beyond doubt or surmise. If Daniel Clark should live long enough to effect a complete severance of their connection with him, and to make himself wholly *independent* of them, [originally *dependents* of himself,] their chance of obtaining any share of his large estates would be extremely small—not to say absolutely null. The feelings, hopes, resentments, wishes, and imaginations, excited by such views of their position, and such prospects of an irretrievable change for the worse, may be safely left to imagination.

It was evidently better for them, in that view of the case, that he should die—die suddenly—than that he should live to complete his arrangements for placing his fortune and his heir [whose disgrace and ruin they had so nearly compassed] wholly beyond their reach, either as his partners in business, or as the executors of his will. And—by a most singular, striking, extraordinary, mysterious, and impressive, coincidence—Daniel Clark *did* die at that peculiarly interesting crisis, so momentous to his late friends—died *suddenly*, mysteriously, unaccountably, unexpectedly, to all his real friends and intimates before they knew of anything more than a slight ailment, a very inconsiderable attack of a very trifling malady, ordinarily curable with little effort and attention, died before any of his friends who knew of his illness even anticipated danger, died without even an attending physician to certify his regular departure. Still it would be very unjust to disregard the fact that the climate of New Orleans is very unhealthy, and is particularly liable to be visited with what are, by physicians, called "malignant" diseases. It is possible that Daniel Clark died of a truly malignant affection. While attacked with that very slight malady, he was visited and almost constantly attended and watched, solely by his "*dear* friend" and grateful *protege*, ——, who remained with him till he died, and was so overwhelmed by his anxiety about the recovery of his friend and former patron, that not another white man, not one of the executors of the new will, not one of the witnesses of it, ever heard that Daniel Clark was dangerously ill, till they were told that he was DEAD. And there at his residence they found him dead; but where was the new will which he had so recently made and shown to these friends, constituting new executors, to the exclusion of *R*—— and *C*——? Nowhere to be found, never to be found!

A faithful and favorite slave of Daniel Clark, his valet or personal attendant, was also with him at the time of his death, and observed that immediately afterwards, —— left the chamber of the deceased, and went down stairs into the room directly beneath, where was an *armoire*, in which, just before his illness, Daniel Clark had placed a small box or case containing some of his most valuable and private papers—among them [as was proved] the WILL. The slave's curiosity or suspicions being excited by this movement, though hardly conceiving of the nature of ——'s interest in the papers in question, he soon quietly descended to the door of the lower room, and, peeping through a hole or crevice, saw —— in the room, standing by the open *armoire*, diligently examining the box containing the will. Circumstances prevented him from longer continuing his watch of this strange movement, and he returned to the room of his deceased master. —— remained a very long time in the lower room, and then departed. The box was subsequently examined by legal authority, but no will, and no sign or trace of it was ever discovered in it, or anywhere on the premises.

When in due course of law, the question as to the disposition made by the deceased of his estate, came up, *R*—— and *C*——appeared with the *previous* will of Daniel Clark, under which they were sole executors. The Chevalier De La Croix, Lieutenant-Colonel Bellachasse, and Baron Boisfontaine also at the same time appeared in the Court of Probate, claiming to be executors under a recent will of Daniel Clark, by acknowledged by him to be his last will and testament. These three gentlemen, and the other persons who had seen and read the will acknowledged by Daniel Clark, testified of its contents, and the Court, at their instance, suspended proceedings, and ordered a search for the missing document, whose recent existence was so indisputably proved. The search, of course, was wholly vain.

Note.—It is no doubt fresh in the recollection of the reader, that the Supreme Court of the United States, at its last term, made a decision fully establishing, in principle, the title of Mrs. Gaines to the property of her father, now supposed to amount to at least twenty millions of dollars.

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GRANNY BENDER.

In my younger days I was what people call "a wild chap," and I rather think was some thing of a high boy. Anything like fun stirred me from the bottom, and the way I 'went it,' some times, when I was stirred, people said was rather curious.

I believe my respect for religious people was not quite so high as it should have been—not so high as it is now. This grew out of two things—a defective education and thoughtlessness.—Ten or fifteen years added to my mortal life has sobered me somewhat, and at this present writing, I own to a profound respect for religion. I state this that neither the gay nor the thoughtful reader may misunderstand me, if the story I am going to relate should seem to deal with some levity in matters held sacred. I think the rebuke I got, often as I have laughed at it since, put the laugh completely on me and my companions.

There resided in my neighborhood a poor widow, whose means of support were exceedingly limited.—Between nursing herself for rheumatism, and spinning and knitting, most of her lonely time was passed. I am ashamed to say that on one or two occasions, I joined some wild young chaps in playing tricks upon her, such as making unusual noises about the house of nights, smoking her almost to death by putting a board over the top of her low and mud built chimney, and such like doings, that we thought rare sport; but for which we deserved a little wholesome chastisement, if there had been any one authorized to administer it.

One night, soon after dark, it happened that I was returning home in compauy with a merry fellow about my age, and had to go by old Granny Bender's cottage. I had been into the town, and was bringing home a couple of baker's loaves, of which some of our folks were as fond as city people are for getting now and then a good state of country 'home made.'

'Tom,' said I, as the old woman's cottage came in sight at a turn in the road, 'suppose we have a little fun with Granny Bender?'

'Agreed,' was Tom's answer; for he was always ready for sport.

We had not fully decided upon what we would do, when we came up to the cottage and paused to settle our mode of annoyance.

The only light within was the dim flickering of a few small sticks burning on the hearth. As we stood near the window, listening to what was going on inside, we found that Granny was praying, and a little to our surprise, asking for food.

'As she expects to get bread from heaven,' said I irreverently, 'I suppose she will have to be accomodated'

And, turning from the window, I climed up noiselessly to the top of her chimney, a feat of no difficulty, and tumbled the two loaves down.

When I reached the window again in order to see what effect this mode of supply would have upon Granny Bender, I found the good old creature on her knees, piously thanking God for having answered her prayer.

'That's cool,' said I to Tom; 'now isn't it!'

'I rathe think it is,' replied Tom.

'And is the old woman really such a fool as to think that the Lord answered her prayer and sent her well baked loaves of bread down the chimney?

"No doubt of it."

"It won't do to let her labor under this mistake; no, never in the world," said I.

"Hallo! Granny!" And I threw open the window and pushed my laughing face into the room.

She had risen from her knees: and was about putting a piece of bread into her mouth.

"Now, Granny Bender!" said I, "it is'nt possible that you believe that bread came from heaven! Why you old sinner! I threw it down the chimney."

By this time the old woman's contenance was turned fully towards me, and by the dim light of the feeble fire, I could see there were tears of thankfulness upon her faded withered face. The expression of that face did not in the least change, though there was a deep rebuke in the tones of her voice as well as in the words so uttered, as she said—

"The Lord sent it, if the devi brought it!"

You may be sure that I vanished *instanter*, while Tom clapped his hands and shouted,

"Good! good. Too good! Oh, dear! but the old lady was too much for you that time!"—with sundry other expressions of like tenor—I tried to laugh with him as we went off home, and did laugh, perhaps, as loud as he did; but somehow or other, the laugh didn't appear to do me any good.

After that, I let Granny Bender alone.

THE MODEL BACHELOR.

The model bachelor lives in Chambers. He is waited upon by an old laundress who lives he scarcely knows where. He sees her once a week, to pay her her wages; but hears her every morning putting his room to rights. He rises late. He is skilful in lighting a fire—his practice generally of a morning. He understands the principles of boiling a kettle, and can cook a chop without burning his fingers. He bears all misfortunes with equanimity, not astonished if he finds no loose silver in his trowsers, after they have been brushed. He has lost the keys of his drawers. His tea caddy is, also, open from morning to night, the lock being, like his means, dreadfully hampered. He is uncertain about the number of his shirts. He has not seen a button for years. He wonders who has taken his Waverly Novels, excepting the second volume of the *Pirate*. He is allowed only one pair of boots *per diem*. If he wants a clean pair, he must clean them himself, or wait till the following morning. His washerwoman mends his linen—at least she charges for it.—He takes everything good-humoredly, but is a little put out if he finds he has left his latch-key in his other coat, and that he cannot get in.—He is a little ruffled, also, when he discovers the laundress has not made his bed—on Christmas day, for instance. He plays only two instruments—the flute and the cornet-a-piston. He is much sought after in society, and is a great diner-out. He can tie his bankerchief in a hundred different ways, and cuts an orange into the most impossible patterns. He is a good hand at carving, and rarely sends a goose into the opposite lady's lap. He makes excellent rabbits on the wall to amuse the children, and allows them to climb up his knees, reckless of his trowsers, and hang on his neck without a groan. He shines most at a supper party. He mixes a lobster salad better than any man—so he says at least. He sings a good song with a noisy chorus, and makes a speech without being 'unaccustomed to public speaking.' He runs through a person's health neater than anybody else, and serves up a toast in the most glowing style, but does not stuff a society with nothing else all the evening. He is amiable to the fair sex, and hands cups of tea and glasses of negus, without spilling them. He is in great demand as a godfather, and keeps a silver mug on hand, ready for the occasion. He enjoys his comforts, but does't dine at home, for he has no cook.—He studies his ease, but jumps up readily on a cold morning to answer the door, if the knock is repeated more than three times. He knows where the best dinners are to be had about town, and is intimate with the shops for the best meat, the best fish, the best game, the best segars, the best every thing. He walks up the stairs of his chambers in the dark, without falling, or trying at the wrong door. He prides himself on knowing a good glass of port. He is the favorite stalking-horse of the husbands, who are never out late but they are sure to have been with him. The wives consequently bear him no great affection, and generally convey their opinion by coupling his name with the prelix '*That*,' very strongly italicised. His good humor, however, conquers them, and he is welcome at every family table. He sees everything, is seen everywhere, and scarcely cares anything for anybody—excepting himself. His great object of life is enjoyment, and he succeeds to his heart's content.

Suddenly he is missed. He is not seen for weeks. He is entombed alive in his dreary chambers with the gout, and only his laundress to tend him at distant intervals. The long days, the never ending-nights, the racking pain, the cross old woman, who makes a favor of everything and is grateful for nothing, the want of comforts, the utter homelessness of the place, strike a chill into his heart, and he would willingly give all his past enjoyments for one kind voice to cheer him, for one person whom he loved to be near him. He rises from his bed an altered man.—He finds out a young niece whom he has never seen. He buys a house and gives it to her, to allow him to live in it. She nurses him in all his sicknesses, and bears all his ill-humor. He leaves her his little property, is as kind to her as the gout will allow him to be, and is